



# nextstep

## Longitudinal study 2012

A report on the  
post-school transitions  
of Queensland's Year 12  
completers from 2005





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post-school transitions  
of Queensland's Year 12  
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## Acknowledgments

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Association of Principals of Catholic Secondary Schools of Queensland

Independent Schools Queensland

Queensland Catholic Education Commission

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Queensland Secondary Principals' Association

Queensland Studies Authority

Queensland University of Technology

State Schools Division, Department of Education, Training and Employment

Training and Employment Division, Department of Education, Training and Employment

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## Photograph acknowledgments

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## Glossary

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics — the central statistical authority for the Australian Government. The ABS provides the official national source of statistics for use by the government and the community.
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations — a hierarchical occupation classification which is used in the collection and dissemination of official statistics. ANZSCO assigns individuals to an occupation based on the set of tasks that they perform for an employer.
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification — a hierarchical industry classification which is used in the collection and dissemination of official statistics. ANZSIC assigns businesses to an industry based on their predominant activities. See Appendix 5.
Apprenticeship	A legally-binding training arrangement between an employer and an apprentice that combines structured training with paid employment. Apprenticeships usually take four years to complete, with training taking place both at the workplace and with a training organisation.
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education — a classification, defined by the ABS, which is used in the collection and dissemination of official statistics. ASCED comprises two component classifications, Level of Education and Field of Education.
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard — a hierarchical geographical classification, defined by the ABS, which is used in the collection and dissemination of official statistics. The ASGS provides a common framework of statistical geography and thereby enables the production of statistics which are comparable and can be spatially integrated.
Campus-based VET	VET courses where the study or training is predominantly undertaken at a study institution such as a TAFE. Included in this category are VET certificate levels I–IV, diplomas, advanced diplomas and associate degrees.
CATI	Computer-assisted telephone interviewing — a type of telephone interviewing in which the interviewer keys answers to questions as they are received onto a data entry keyboard.
DETE	Department of Education, Training and Employment.
Employment-based VET	VET courses where the study or training is undertaken in conjunction with an apprenticeship or traineeship.
ETRF	Education and Training Reforms for the Future.
Full-time work	The ABS definition of an employed person who usually works 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs).
Indigenous	Refers to people who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Labour force	Refers to people who are either working or looking for work.





Main destination	<p>A structured grouping of young people which outlines their main study and labour market destinations. Young people were grouped as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• students were assigned to the education categories regardless of their labour force status</li> <li>• apprentices and trainees were assigned to their respective training categories</li> <li>• those grouped in a labour market destination (employed or seeking work) were not in education or training</li> <li>• those who were not in the labour force, education or training.</li> </ul> <p>See Appendix 3.</p>
nfd	Not further defined.
NILF	Not in the labour force — refers to people who are not working and not looking for work.
NILFET	Not in the labour force, education or training — refers to people who are not working, not looking for work and not undertaking any education or training.
Part-time work	The ABS definition of an employed person who usually works less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs).
QGSO	Queensland Government Statistician's Office — the Queensland Government's statistical agency, which regularly conducts surveys with individuals, households and businesses to collect official statistics about issues of interest to government and to people in Queensland.
QSA	Queensland Studies Authority — a statutory body of the Queensland Government that provides Kindergarten to Year 12 syllabuses, guidelines, assessment, reporting, testing, accreditation and certification services for Queensland schools.
Regional Queensland	Includes the ABS Statistical Area Level 4s of Cairns, Darling Downs – Maranoa, Fitzroy, Mackay, Queensland – Outback, Toowoomba, Townsville and Wide Bay. See Appendix 6.
RSE	Relative Standard Error – The standard error of an estimate expressed as a percentage. See Technical note.
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4 — an area which represents the largest sub-State regions in the Main Structure of the ASGS. SA4s provide the best sub-state socio-economic breakdown in the ASGS and have been designed to reflect labour markets within each State and Territory. In aggregate, SA4s cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas — these have been developed as a way of assessing socioeconomic status across the population. SEIFA enable areas in Australia to be ranked according to four different indexes. One of these is the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, which provides a method of determining and comparing levels of social and economic disadvantage in given areas at a given point in time.
SE	Standard Error - The standard error of an estimate is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the estimate. If the sample size is large enough, the distribution will be approximately normal. In a normal distribution there is a 67 per cent chance that the sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all Year 12 completers from 2005 had been included in the survey. There is a 95 per cent chance that the difference will be less than two SEs. See Technical note.



SES	Socioeconomic status — a relative position in the community determined by occupation, income and level of education, measured by SEIFA.
South East Queensland	Includes the ABS Statistical Area Level 4s of Brisbane – East, Brisbane – Inner City, Brisbane – North, Brisbane – South, Brisbane – West, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Logan – Beaudesert, Moreton Bay – North, Moreton Bay – South and Sunshine Coast. See Appendix 6.
TAFE	Technical and further education — a publicly funded post-secondary organisation that provides a range of technical and vocational education and training courses and other programs.
Traineeship	A structured training and paid employment arrangement that involves a contract between the employer and the trainee. Traineeships vary in length from 12 months to three years.
VET	Vocational education and training — post-compulsory education and training, excluding degree and higher level programs delivered by further education institutions, which provide people with occupational or work-related knowledge and skills. VET also includes programs which provide the basis for subsequent vocational programs.



## Executive summary

### Background

The *Next Step* Longitudinal study is annually tracking, through to the age of 24, a sample of 13 175 young people who completed Year 12 in 2005 and responded to the 2006 *Next Step* survey.

The 2012 *Next Step* Longitudinal study report documents the post-school employment and educational pathways of young people in their seventh year since they completed Year 12.

The *Next Step* Longitudinal study informs understanding of longer term social and economic outcomes of the educational system and supplements the 'point-in-time' information provided by the annual *Next Step* survey.

The 2012 *Next Step* Longitudinal study was conducted by the Department of Education, Training and Employment through the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO), in accordance with the privacy provisions of the *Statistical Returns Act 1896* (Qld).

The 2012 phase of the study was conducted by QGSO between October and November 2012. Responses were collected via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). A total of 6056 responses were received, representing a response rate of 91.0 per cent.

A reference group advised on the design and conduct of the survey. Its members represented the school sectors, principals associations, higher education sector and the Queensland Studies Authority.

As many young people were combining education and employment, all young people have been categorised into their main destination, be it education or employment.

To achieve this categorisation, young people were grouped in a structured manner, as outlined in Appendix 3 of the report. In particular:

- students were assigned to the education categories regardless of their labour force status (that is, they may also have been employed or seeking work)
- apprentices and trainees were assigned to these training categories rather than any of the VET categories, but it is a given that their training involves study either in a VET location or with their employer
- those grouped in a labour market destination (employed or seeking work) were not in education or training
- those who were not in the labour force (that is, not employed and not seeking work), education or training. This group is referred to as NILFET throughout the tables and figures of this report.



## Summary of findings

The summary of findings presented in Figure ES1 shows that seven years after completing Year 12:

- the majority of young people (92.0 per cent) were studying or in paid employment at the time of the survey
- full-time work, with no education or training, accounted for 53.7 per cent of young people. A further 9.0 per cent were undertaking part-time work
- Bachelor Degree or higher programs were being undertaken by 16.1 per cent of young people
- campus-based VET programs were being completed by 9.0 per cent of young people
- employment-based VET training accounted for 4.2 per cent of young people, either in apprenticeships (2.1 per cent) or traineeships (2.1 per cent).

**Figure ES1: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2012**

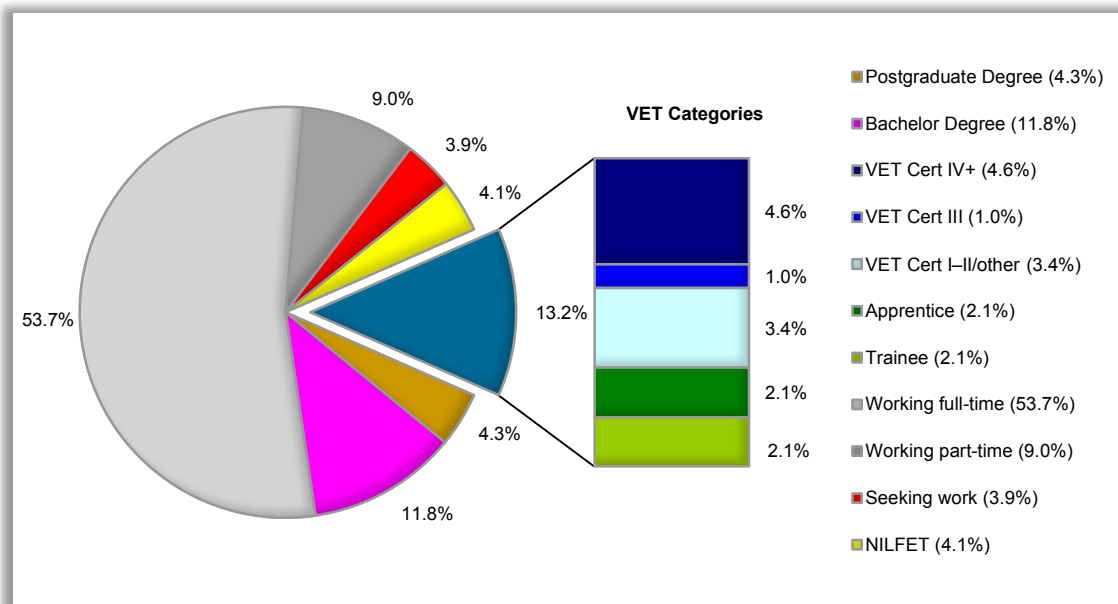




Figure ES2 shows the destinations of 2005 Year 12 completers from 2006 to 2012.

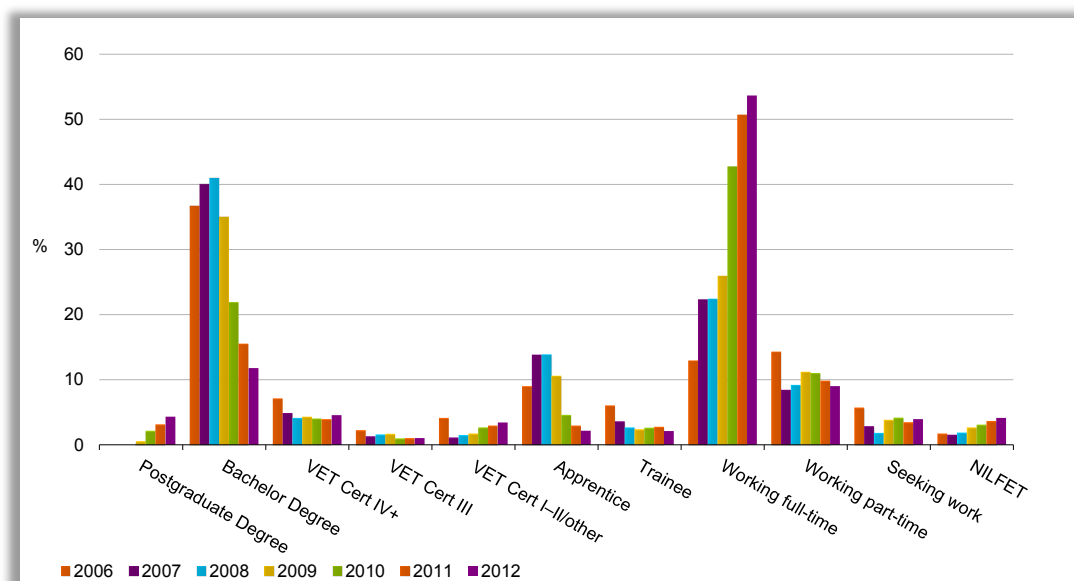
The number of young people undertaking a Bachelor Degree or apprenticeship has decreased since peaking in 2008, three years after finishing school. Participation in other study levels has remained fairly steady.

A clear trend is the increased movement into working full-time, while not undertaking study.

In 2012, many young people who were studying were also working and this is explored further in the employment section of this report.

The number of young people not in the labour force, education or training remained small, but has gradually increased. This may be due to changes in personal circumstances, such as family and health reasons.

**Figure ES2: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2006–2012**

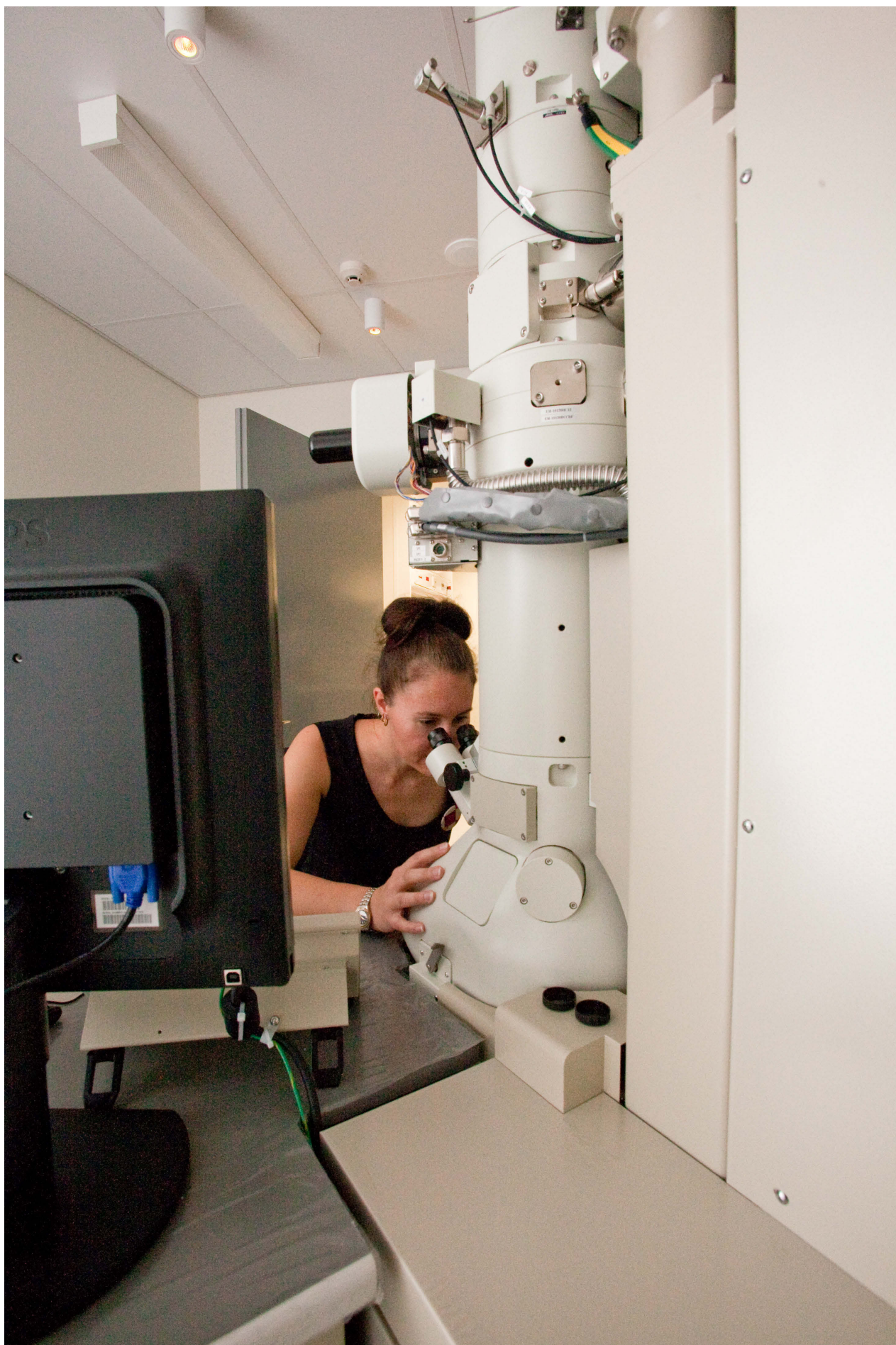


## Conclusion

The 2012 *Next Step* Longitudinal study found that the majority of young Queenslanders continued to be engaged in education, training or employment seven years after completing Year 12. When comparing the destinations of these young people over the previous seven years, there is a distinct move from education and training destinations into full-time work.

More information on the survey is available at <http://education.qld.gov.au/nextstep/>







## Introduction

The *Next Step* Longitudinal study builds upon the annual *Next Step* survey, which has been conducted by the Department of Education, Training and Employment since 2005. The *Next Step* survey collects 'point-in-time' information on the initial study and work destinations of young people, approximately six months after completing Year 12.

The *Next Step* survey and *Next Step* Longitudinal study are conducted in order to assist:

- parents and the wider public to know the pathways of young people after completing Year 12, and to appreciate the range of options available to students
- schools to review and plan their services for students, especially in the senior years of schooling
- school system personnel to review their education policies as they affect the transition from school to further study and employment
- training bodies, universities, business and industry, local government and regional planners to plan their services.

In 2011, a second group of Year 12 completers were asked to participate in a new cohort of the *Next Step* Longitudinal study. This cohort, known as the post-ETRF cohort, follows the introduction of the Education and Training Reforms for the Future (ETRF) policy and will allow a comparison between the outcomes reported for the initial (pre-ETRF) cohort of the *Next Step* Longitudinal study participants.

Almost 31 000 young people completed the 2006 *Next Step* survey. This represented a 78 per cent response rate of the more than 40 000 young people who completed Year 12 in 2005 in government, independent and Catholic schools across Queensland. The initial study and work destinations of those young people are documented in the [2006 \*Next Step\* report](#).

The *Next Step* Longitudinal study is following a stratified random sample of 13 175 respondents from the 2006 *Next Step* survey, mapping their study and work pathways through to the age of 24. The responses of these young people to the 2006 *Next Step* survey form the base of the longitudinal study.

The data for the 2012 study were collected by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office between October and November 2012. A total of 6056 responses were collected from 6655 respondents who had agreed to be contacted again in 2012, representing a response rate of 91.0 per cent.

The 2012 *Next Step* Longitudinal study documents the study and work pathways that this group of young people have taken in the seven years since completing school.

Figures in this report are estimates, based on the 6056 survey responses, that have been weighted to reflect the nearly 31 000 respondents to the 2006 *Next Step* survey. As such, caution should be used when interpreting comparisons with Indigenous young people due to the small numbers involved.

Estimates in this report have been rounded and so discrepancies may occur between the sum of component items and their totals.





## Policy context

Destinations chosen by young people have been at the forefront of government policy interests, at both the state and national levels for many years. The national goals for schooling, contained in the 2008 *Melbourne Declaration on Educational Goals for Young Australians*, include a commitment to 'supporting senior years of schooling and youth transitions'.

The Queensland Government is a signatory to the declaration and is also committed to ensuring young people have the education and skills they need to contribute to the state's economic and social prosperity. Through legislation, senior secondary curriculum, reform initiatives and accessible pathways to further study and employment, the Government is helping young people to pursue bright and successful futures.

Queensland's *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* supports young people remaining in education or training until the age of 17. Young people are required to stay at school until they finish Year 10 or turn 16, whichever comes first. They are then required to participate in education or training for a further two years, or until they have gained a Certificate of Individual Achievement, Senior Statement, Certificate III or Certificate IV vocational qualification, or until they turn 17. The laws enable young people to undertake work as an alternative to education or training if it is for at least 25 hours per week, once they have completed Year 10 or turned 16.

Senior secondary education offers differentiated and specialised course offerings to meet the diverse needs of students. The range of learning opportunities is reflected in the senior qualification, the Queensland Certificate of Education that includes senior school subjects, vocational education and training (VET), workplace and community learning, as well as university subjects undertaken while at school.

VET subjects are well integrated into Queensland's senior secondary curriculum and enable the attainment of nationally recognised competencies and qualifications. The state has the highest VET in Schools participation rate nationally and delivers about half of all school-

based apprenticeships and traineeships in Australia.

To ensure successful outcomes, the Government is committed to aligning Queensland's education and training sectors with the state's employment, skills and economic priorities.

In June 2013, the Queensland Government released its reform action plan for further education and training, *Great skills. Real opportunities*. The plan outlines an ambitious, five-year program of reform for Queensland's training sector and new ways to support Queenslanders to access and gain the skills they need to get a job or access further training.

The *Great skills. Real opportunities*. initiatives will encourage more Queenslanders to enrol in high priority qualifications needed by industry and employers. Three initiatives of most interest to school leavers include the government offering every Year 12 completer fee-free training if they commence a priority course with a preferred training organisation within a year of leaving school. Secondly, the new Certificate 3 Guarantee provides Queenslanders access to a government subsidised training place up to and including their first post-school Certificate III level qualification in priority training areas. Thirdly, the Queensland Government will also provide a \$5000 bonus for employers to retain school-based apprentices in full-time work after school through the \$10 million School to Trade Pathway program.

Clearly articulated pathways between VET and higher education are key to encouraging lifelong learning and providing opportunities to students to transition from vocational training into professional careers. The Queensland Government is committed to fostering closer links between the VET and higher education sectors where services to individuals and the local community will be improved. Innovative arrangements, including dual sector universities, will be considered where there is a clear benefit.



While the Australian Government is largely responsible for funding the higher education sector, the state has a strategic interest and participates in its management. The Queensland Government works in partnership with all universities across the state to ensure Queenslanders can aspire to university study, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people from rural and remote locations and low-income families.

Ensuring high quality and accessible training, higher education and employment pathways will help young people leaving school to have productive and rewarding careers. The impact of a successful transition can last throughout a young person's working life, making them more likely to be employed and less likely to enter into cycles of low pay and social isolation. As well as a positive economic impact, youth participation in tertiary education and employment also contributes to individual capability, productivity and well-being.

The annual statewide *Next Step* destination survey captures invaluable information about young peoples' journey from school to further study and employment. Intelligence gained through the survey assists in school improvement, program evaluation and public accountability of schools. Most importantly, the survey assists Government to develop strategies to better promote optimal study, employment and life choices for young people so that they contribute to a strong, prosperous economy, productive labour force and better quality of life for all.





## 2012 destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005

This section outlines the main education and labour market destinations of Year 12 completers from Queensland schools in 2005 when contacted in 2012.

### Main destination

As many young people were combining education and employment, all young people have been categorised into their main destination, be it education or employment. This recognises the important distinction between young people who combine employment with education and those who work because they have followed a labour market destination. It also makes the crucial distinction between someone who is a student (studying a degree or VET course) and looking for work and someone who is not a student and seeking work.

Similarly, it recognises the distinction between young people who have entered a training contract with their employer (apprentices and trainees) and those who are students with no such contract.

To achieve this categorisation, young people were grouped in a structured manner, as outlined in Appendix 3.

In particular:

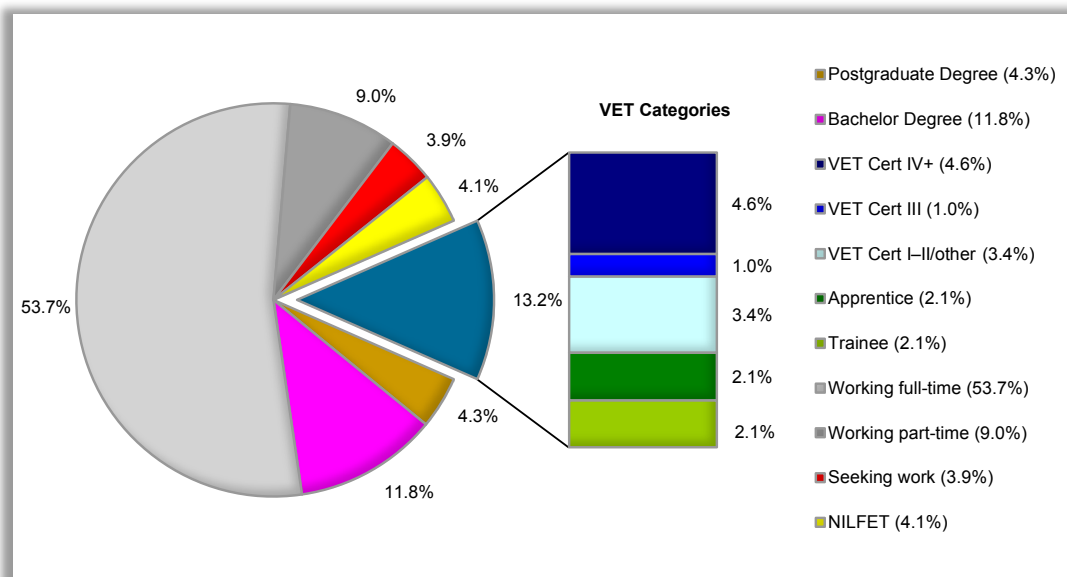
- students were assigned to the education categories regardless of their labour force status (that is, they may also have been employed or seeking work)
- apprentices and trainees were assigned to these training categories rather than any of the VET categories, but it is a given that their training involves study either in a VET location or with their employer
- those grouped in a labour market destination (employed or seeking work) were not in education or training
- there was also a small group who were not in the labour force (that is, not employed and not seeking work), education or training. This group is referred to as NILFET throughout the tables and figures of this report.





Figure 1 illustrates the 2012 main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005.

**Figure 1: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2012**



## Destinations by sex

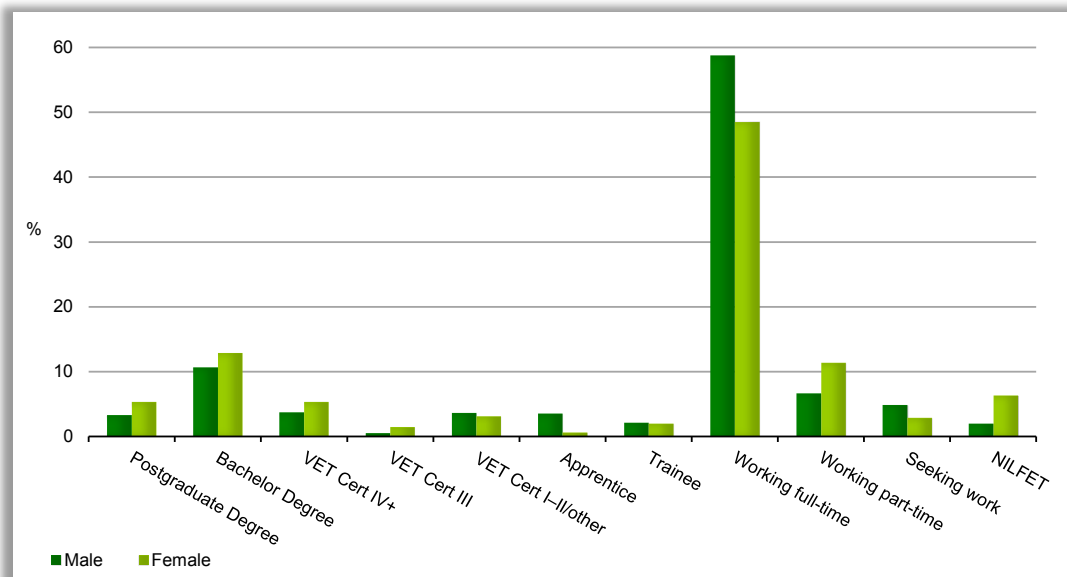
Differences between male and female respondents were evident in the education and training destinations as shown in Table 1 and Figure 2.

**Table 1: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, by sex, Queensland 2012**

Main destination	SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	523	3.3	813	5.3	1 335	4.3
Bachelor Degree	1 679	10.7	1 968	12.9	3 647	11.8
VET						
VET Cert IV+	595	3.8	818	5.4	1 412	4.6
VET Cert III	89	0.6	225	1.5	314	1.0
VET Cert I–II/other	574	3.6	481	3.2	1 055	3.4
Apprentice	563	3.6	99	0.7	662	2.1
Trainee	343	2.2	307	2.0	650	2.1
VET Total	2 164	13.7	1 930	12.7	4 094	13.2
Working						
Working full-time	9 249	58.7	7 386	48.5	16 635	53.7
Working part-time	1 052	6.7	1 733	11.4	2 784	9.0
Working Total	10 301	65.4	9 119	59.8	19 420	62.7
Seeking work	768	4.9	445	2.9	1 213	3.9
NILFET	315	2.0	965	6.3	1 280	4.1
Total	15 749	100.0	15 240	100.0	30 989	100.0



**Figure 2: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, by sex, Queensland 2012**



## Destinations by age group

Table 2 presents the main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005 by their age group as at 1 January 2012.

**Table 2: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, by age group, Queensland 2012**

Main destination	AGE GROUP							
	22 years of age or younger		23 years of age		24 years of age		25 years of age or older	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**20	**11.1	1 090	4.3	212	4.1	**14	**4.4
Bachelor Degree	**16	**9.1	2 935	11.6	652	12.7	*44	*14.1
VET								
VET Cert IV+	**8	**4.6	1 197	4.7	194	3.8	**14	**4.4
VET Cert III	-	-	243	1.0	*58	*1.1	**13	**4.2
VET Cert I-II/other	**18	**10.0	859	3.4	172	3.3	**7	**2.1
Apprentice	-	-	517	2.0	137	2.7	**8	**2.6
Trainee	**3	**1.7	508	2.0	137	2.7	**3	**1.0
<b>VET Total</b>	<b>*29</b>	<b>*16.3</b>	<b>3 324</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>*44</b>	<b>*14.3</b>
Working								
Working full-time	86	48.0	13 852	54.6	2 599	50.6	98	31.9
Working part-time	**15	**8.4	2 301	9.1	412	8.0	*57	*18.5
<b>Working Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>16 153</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>3 011</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>50.4</b>
Seeking work	**13	**7.2	923	3.6	262	5.1	**15	**5.0
NILFET	-	-	937	3.7	307	6.0	*36	*11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25 362</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5 141</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



## Destinations by Indigenous status

Table 3 and Figure 3 display the main destinations of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Year 12 completers from 2005.

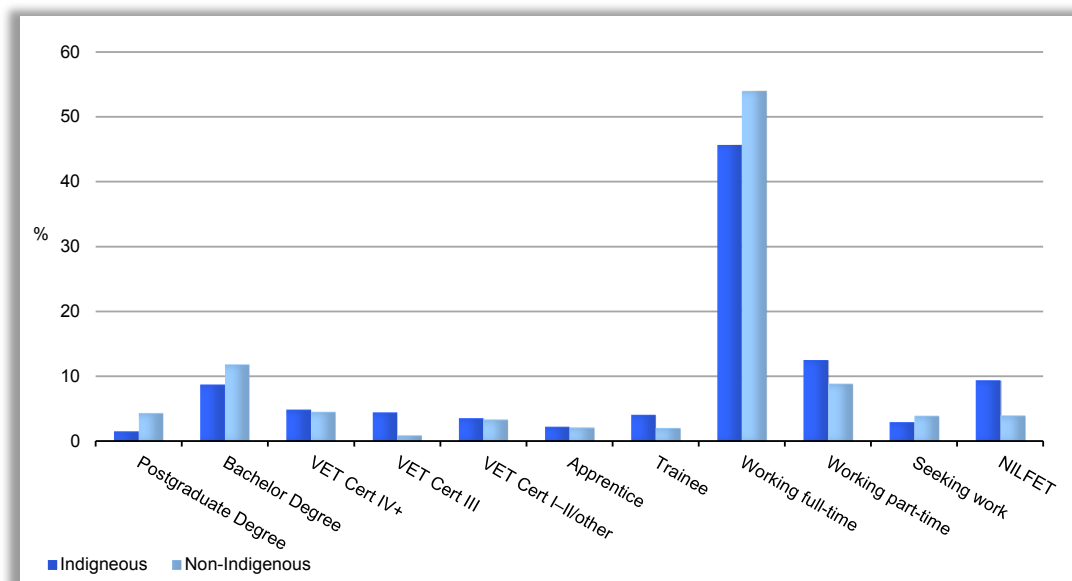
**Table 3: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**

Main destination	INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**13	**1.5	1 322	4.4	1 335	4.3
Bachelor Degree	74	8.7	3 573	11.9	3 647	11.8
VET						
VET Cert IV+	*42	*4.9	1 371	4.5	1 412	4.6
VET Cert III	*38	*4.5	276	0.9	314	1.0
VET Cert I-II/other	*30	*3.6	1 025	3.4	1 055	3.4
Apprentice	**19	**2.2	644	2.1	662	2.1
Trainee	*34	*4.1	616	2.0	650	2.1
VET Total	163	19.3	3 931	13.0	4 094	13.2
Working						
Working full-time	386	45.6	16 250	53.9	16 635	53.7
Working part-time	106	12.5	2 679	8.9	2 784	9.0
Working Total	491	58.1	18 928	62.8	19 420	62.7
Seeking work	*25	*3.0	1 188	3.9	1 213	3.9
NILFET	80	9.4	1 201	4.0	1 280	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30 144</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30 989</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

**Figure 3: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**







## Education and employment destinations

Table 4 and Figure 4 present the study level and labour market destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005. This breakdown provides a more detailed picture than the main destination information previously presented.

**Table 4: Study and labour force destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2012**

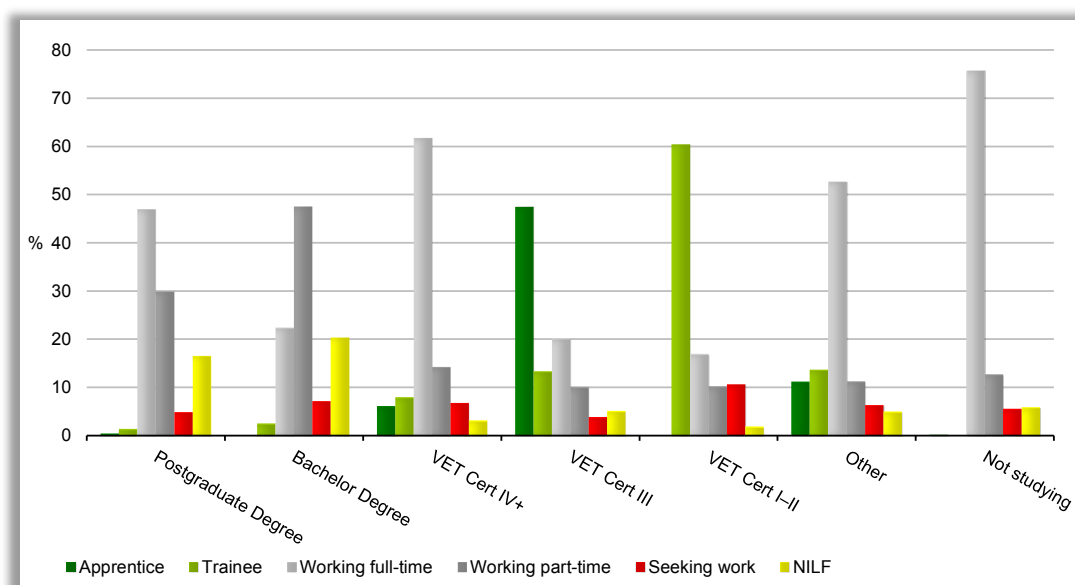
Labour force destination	STUDY DESTINATION							Total
	Postgraduate Degree	Bachelor Degree	VET Cert IV+	VET Cert III	VET Cert I-II	Other	Not studying	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Apprentice	**0.4	**0.1	6.1	47.5	-	11.2	*0.1	2.1
Trainee	**1.4	2.5	8.0	13.3	60.4	13.6	*0.1	2.1
Working full-time	47.0	22.4	61.8	20.2	*16.9	52.7	75.8	64.6
Working part-time	29.9	47.5	14.2	10.1	**10.2	11.2	12.7	17.6
Seeking work	*4.8	7.1	6.8	*3.8	**10.6	6.3	5.5	5.8
NILF	16.5	20.3	*3.1	*5.1	**1.8	*5.0	5.8	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

**Figure 4: Study and labour force destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2012**





## Destinations in South East Queensland and Regional Queensland

South East Queensland is defined as the Statistical Area Level 4s (SA4) of Brisbane - East, Brisbane - North, Brisbane - South, Brisbane - West, Brisbane Inner City, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Logan - Beaudesert, Moreton Bay - North, Moreton Bay - South and Sunshine Coast.

Regional Queensland encompasses the SA4s of Cairns, Darling Downs - Maranoa, Fitzroy, Mackay, Queensland - Outback, Toowoomba, Townsville and Wide Bay. See Appendix 6 for a further explanation of the regional areas.

Table 5 and Figure 5 displays the main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005 in South East Queensland compared with Regional Queensland.

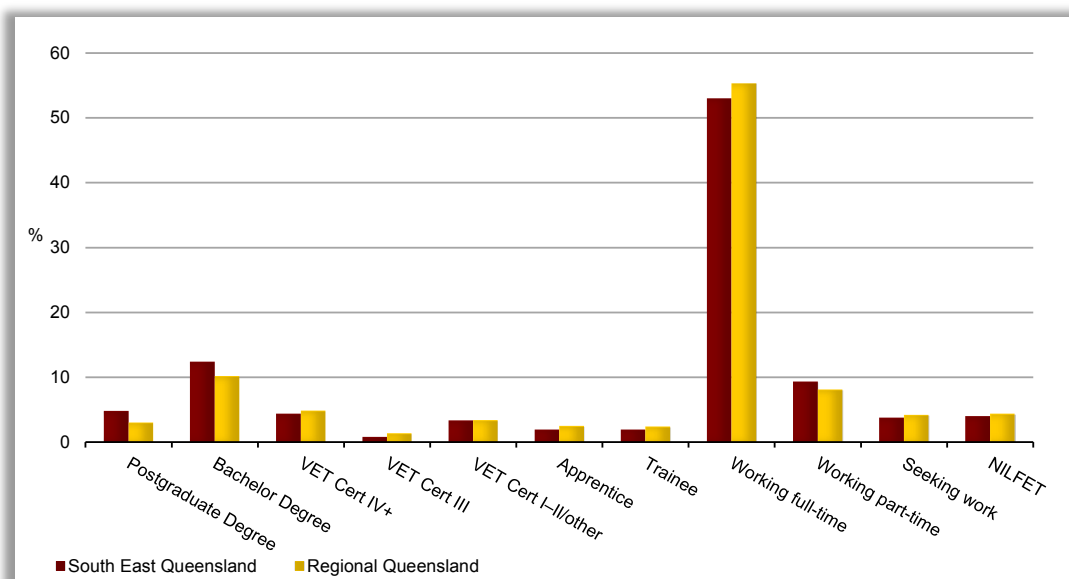
**Table 5: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

Main destination	SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	1 048	4.9	288	3.1	1 335	4.3
Bachelor Degree	2 685	12.4	962	10.2	3 647	11.8
VET						
VET Cert IV+	954	4.4	458	4.9	1 412	4.6
VET Cert III	184	0.9	130	1.4	314	1.0
VET Cert I-II/other	731	3.4	324	3.4	1 055	3.4
Apprentice	423	2.0	239	2.5	662	2.1
Trainee	421	2.0	229	2.4	650	2.1
VET Total	2 714	12.6	1 380	14.7	4 094	13.2
Working						
Working full-time	11 436	53.0	5 200	55.3	16 635	53.7
Working part-time	2 019	9.4	766	8.1	2 784	9.0
Working Total	13 455	62.3	5 965	63.4	19 420	62.7
Seeking work	817	3.8	395	4.2	1 213	3.9
NILFET	867	4.0	414	4.4	1 280	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 585</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 404</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30 989</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.



**Figure 5: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**







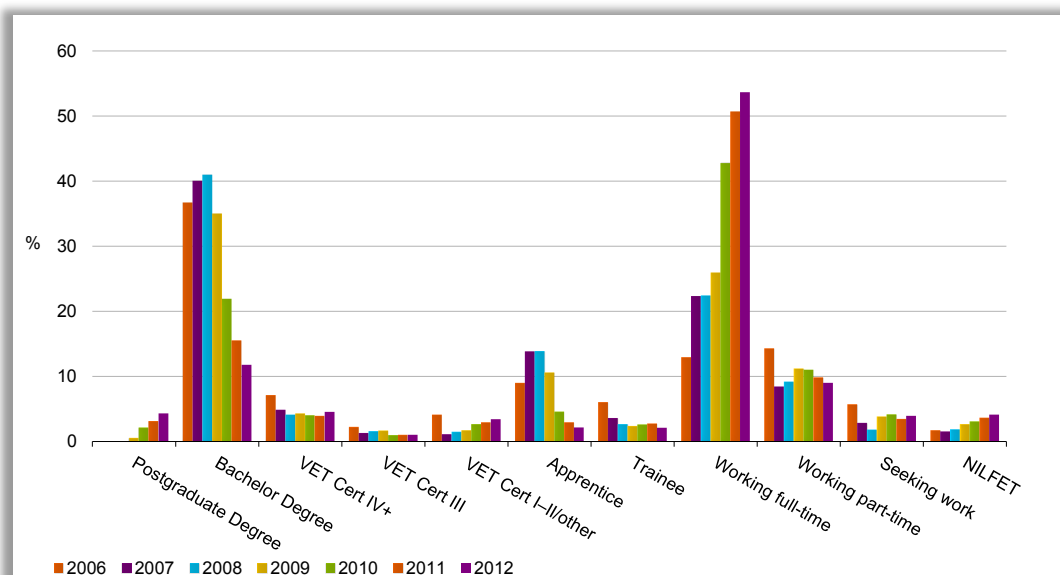
## Destinations over time of Year 12 completers from 2005

This section explores the education and labour market destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005 over the seven years since leaving school.

### Main destinations

Figure 6 presents a seven year time series of the main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005.

**Figure 6: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2006–2012**





## Destinations by sex

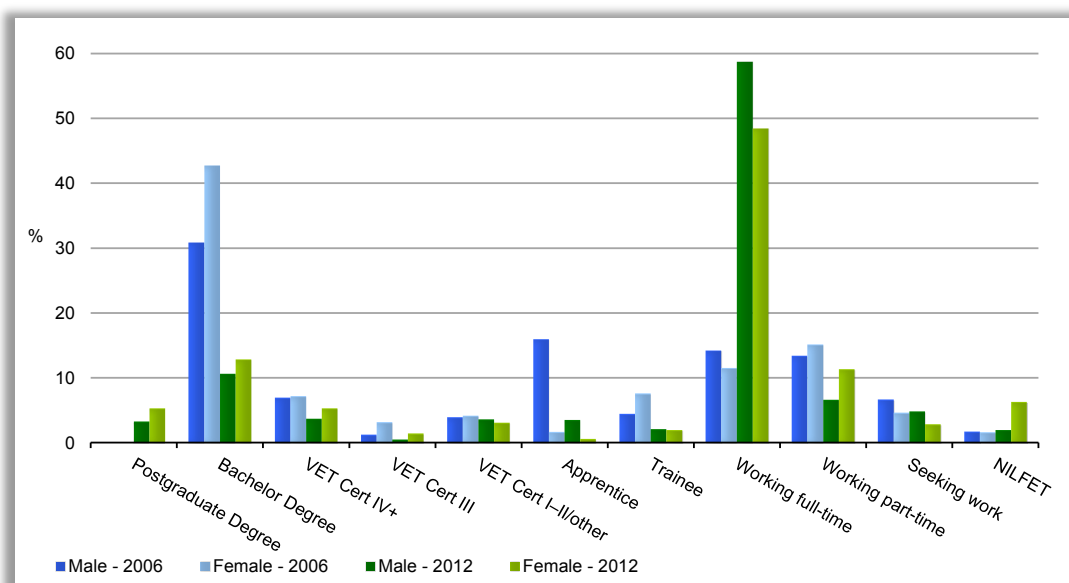
Table 6 and Figure 7 show the main destinations in 2006 and 2012 of Year 12 completers from 2005 by sex.

**Table 6: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, by sex and year, Queensland 2006 and 2012**

Main destination	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL			
	2006		2012		2006		2012		2006		2012	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	523	3.3	-	-	813	5.3	-	-	1 335	4.3
Bachelor Degree	4 864	30.9	1 679	10.7	6 514	42.7	1 968	12.9	11 378	36.7	3 647	11.8
VET												
VET Cert IV+	1 105	7.0	595	3.8	1 105	7.3	818	5.4	2 210	7.1	1 412	4.6
VET Cert III	206	1.3	89	0.6	493	3.2	225	1.5	699	2.3	314	1.0
VET Cert I-II/other	632	4.0	574	3.6	644	4.2	481	3.2	1 276	4.1	1 055	3.4
Apprentice	2 524	16.0	563	3.6	263	1.7	99	0.7	2 787	9.0	662	2.1
Trainee	711	4.5	343	2.2	1 165	7.6	307	2.0	1 876	6.1	650	2.1
VET Total	5 177	32.9	2 164	13.7	3 671	24.1	1 930	12.7	8 848	28.6	4 094	13.2
Working												
Working full-time	2 246	14.3	9 249	58.7	1 765	11.6	7 386	48.5	4 011	12.9	16 635	53.7
Working part-time	2 122	13.5	1 052	6.7	2 318	15.2	1 733	11.4	4 440	14.3	2 784	9.0
Working Total	4 368	27.7	10 301	65.4	4 083	26.8	9 119	59.8	8 451	27.3	19 420	62.7
Seeking work	1 061	6.7	768	4.9	718	4.7	445	2.9	1 779	5.7	1 213	3.9
NILFET	279	1.8	315	2.0	254	1.7	965	6.3	533	1.7	1 280	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 749</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15 749</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15 240</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15 240</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30 989</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30 989</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- Nil or rounded to zero.

**Figure 7: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, by sex and year, Queensland 2006 and 2012**



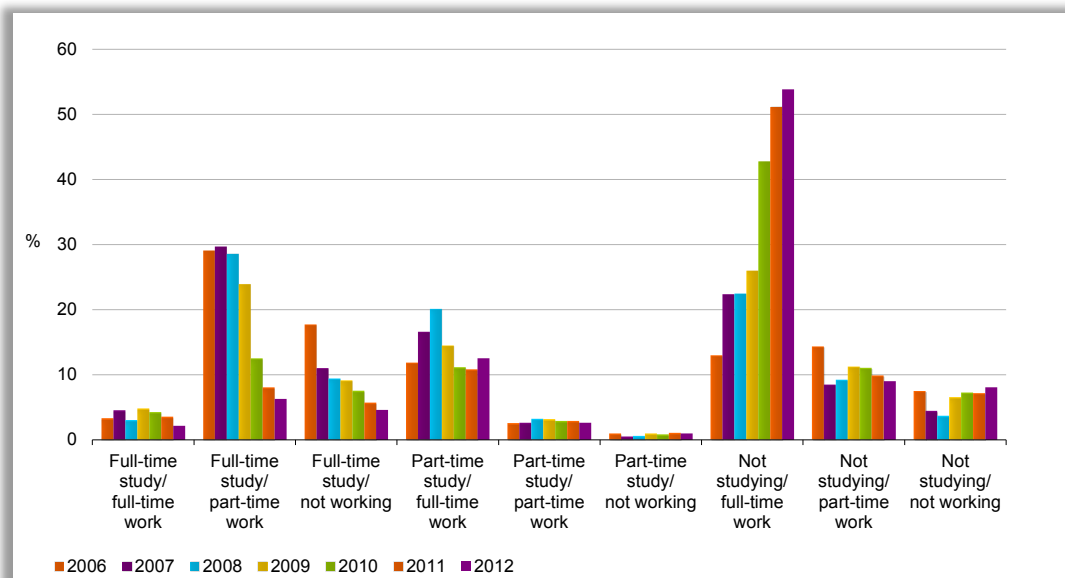




## Work and study

Figure 8 presents the distribution of all Year 12 completers from 2005 across nine distinct 'workload and study status' groups from 2006 to 2012.

**Figure 8: Work and study load Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2006–2012**



## Destinations from the 2006 *Next Step* survey compared to the 2012 *Next Step* Longitudinal study

On the following page, Table 7 compares the main destinations of young people from the 2006 *Next Step* survey (columns) with their main destination from the 2012 *Next Step* Longitudinal study (rows). The shaded cells represent those who were in the same main destination at both points in time. Young people who deferred university study in 2006 are shown as a separate group to reflect the longer term pathways of 2005 Year 12 completers.





**Table 7: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, by year, Queensland 2006 and 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION											
	Bachelor Degree		VET Cert IV+		VET Cert III		VET Cert I-II/other		Apprentice		Trainee	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	1 038	9.1	*41	*1.9	**6	**0.9	*23	*1.8	**5	**0.2	*30	*1.6
Bachelor Degree	1 789	15.7	302	13.7	*25	*3.6	140	11.0	*73	*2.6	166	8.8
VET												
VET Cert IV+	348	3.1	118	5.3	*44	*6.3	*47	*3.7	141	5.0	116	6.2
VET Cert III	*25	*0.2	*31	*1.4	**19	**2.7	-	-	*32	*1.1	*30	*1.6
VET Cert I-II/other	378	3.3	82	3.7	*31	*4.5	*64	*5.0	82	2.9	*66	*3.5
Apprentice	84	0.7	*56	*2.5	**12	**1.8	*47	*3.7	95	3.4	*33	*1.8
Trainee	258	2.3	*36	*1.6	**6	**0.9	*23	*1.8	*36	*1.3	*56	*3.0
<b>VET Total</b>	<b>1 093</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Working												
Working full-time	5 937	52.2	1 008	45.6	350	50.0	579	45.4	2 093	75.1	1 082	57.7
Working part-time	929	8.2	343	15.5	100	14.3	170	13.3	*77	*2.8	149	8.0
<b>Working Total</b>	<b>6 867</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>1 351</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>2 170</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>65.7</b>
Seeking work	348	3.1	*67	*3.0	*37	*5.4	*76	*6.0	*73	*2.6	*50	*2.7
NILFET	243	2.1	128	5.8	*69	*9.8	105	8.3	82	2.9	96	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 378</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 210</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 276</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 876</b>	<b>100.0</b>

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION											
	Working full-time		Working part-time		Seeking work		NILFET		Deferred		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**8	**0.3	**16	**0.5	*24	*1.5	*7	*2.0	138	5.0	1 335	4.3
Bachelor Degree	213	7.7	220	6.7	80	5.1	**18	**5.0	622	22.4	3 647	11.8
VET												
VET Cert IV+	158	5.7	212	6.4	80	5.1	**11	**3.0	139	5.0	1 412	4.6
VET Cert III	**16	**0.6	102	3.1	*38	*2.5	-	-	**22	**0.8	314	1.0
VET Cert I-II/other	126	4.5	86	2.6	*41	*2.7	**18	**5.0	80	2.9	1 055	3.4
Apprentice	142	5.1	86	2.6	*47	*3.0	*7	*2.0	*51	*1.8	662	2.1
Trainee	*47	*1.7	86	2.6	*27	*1.7	-	-	*73	*2.6	650	2.1
<b>VET Total</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>*36</b>	<b>*10.0</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>4 094</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Working												
Working full-time	1 702	61.4	1 752	53.2	694	44.5	165	46.0	1 273	45.8	16 635	53.7
Working part-time	189	6.8	385	11.7	210	13.4	*32	*9.0	200	7.2	2 784	9.0
<b>Working Total</b>	<b>1 891</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>2 137</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>1 473</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>19 420</b>	<b>62.7</b>
Seeking work	87	3.1	189	5.7	154	9.8	*47	*13.0	87	3.1	1 213	3.9
NILFET	87	3.1	157	4.8	165	10.6	*54	*15.0	94	3.4	1 280	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 774</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 293</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 778</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30 989</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



## Education and training

This section examines the education and training outcomes of Year 12 completers from 2005. Apprentices or trainees who indicated that they had already completed the training component of their apprenticeship or traineeship have been excluded from this section.

Table 8 presents the level of study of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were undertaking education or training.

**Table 8: Level of study of Year 12 completers from 2005 in education or training, by year, Queensland 2006 and 2012**

Level of study	YEAR			
	2006		2012 <sup>a</sup>	
	no.	%	no.	%
Doctoral Degree	-	-	263	2.9
Master Degree	-	-	661	7.3
Graduate Diploma	-	-	291	3.2
Graduate Certificate	-	-	144	1.6
Bachelor (Honours) Degree	-	-	212	2.4
Bachelor Degree	11 378	57.2	3 532	39.1
VET				
Advanced Diploma <sup>b</sup>	167	0.8	254	2.8
Diploma	1 528	7.7	770	8.5
VET Certificate IV	962	4.8	620	6.9
VET Certificate III	2 765	13.9	801	8.9
VET Certificate II	757	3.8	156	1.7
VET Certificate I	245	1.2	**5	**0.1
VET Certificate - level not known	856	4.3	432	4.8
<b>VET Total</b>	<b>7 280</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>3 038</b>	<b>33.6</b>
Other	1 231	6.2	887	9.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 889</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 029</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes apprentices and trainees who had already completed the training component of their apprenticeship/traineeship.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Associate Degree.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



'Study provider' refers to the institution that students attended for their post-school study. Table 9 presents the types of study providers attended by Year 12 completers from 2005.

**Table 9: Study provider of Year 12 completers from 2005 in education or training, by year, Queensland 2006 and 2012**

Study provider	YEAR			
	2006		2012 <sup>a</sup>	
	no.	%	no.	%
University	11 462	57.6	5 040	55.8
TAFE	6 014	30.2	1 476	16.3
Private Training College	1 464	7.4	1 378	15.3
Secondary School	204	1.0	-	-
Agricultural College	*68	*0.3	**8	**0.1
Adult and Community Education provider	*66	*0.3	*49	*0.5
Training provided by work	235	1.2	665	7.4
Other	375	1.9	412	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 889</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 029</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes apprentices and trainees who had already completed the training component of their apprenticeship/traineeship.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 10 displays the field of study undertaken by Year 12 completers from 2005 who were undertaking education or training. The field of study categories are based on the *Australian Standard Classification of Education* (ASCED); Appendix 4 contains an explanation of the types of courses included in each field of study.

**Table 10: Field of study of Year 12 completers from 2005 in education or training, by year, Queensland 2006 and 2012**

Field of study	YEAR			
	2006		2012 <sup>a</sup>	
	no.	%	no.	%
Management and Commerce	3 275	16.5	1 841	20.4
Society and Culture	2 631	13.2	1 510	16.7
Health	1 951	9.8	1 484	16.4
Engineering and Related Technologies	2 848	14.3	1 144	12.7
Education	1 434	7.2	629	7.0
Creative Arts	1 406	7.1	513	5.7
Architecture and Building	918	4.6	490	5.4
Natural and Physical Sciences	1 740	8.8	441	4.9
Information Technology	555	2.8	187	2.1
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	883	4.4	169	1.9
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	412	2.1	157	1.7
Mixed field programs	415	2.1	*43	*0.5
Other	1 421	7.1	420	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 889</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 029</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes apprentices and trainees who had already completed the training component of their apprenticeship/traineeship.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Year 12 completers from 2005 who were undertaking study when they were previously contacted in 2011 were asked to indicate if they were undertaking the same course when they were contacted in 2012. These results are shown in Table 11.



**Table 11: Course status of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were undertaking study in 2011, by 2011 Level of Study, Queensland 2012**

<i>Course status<sup>a</sup></i>	<b>2011 LEVEL OF STUDY</b>					
	<i>Postgraduate or Bachelor Degree</i>		<i>Campus-based VET</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Undertaking same course	3 309	57.2	793	32.2	4 101	49.7
Not undertaking same course	2 480	42.8	1 672	67.8	4 152	50.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 465</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8 253</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes apprentices and trainees.

Table 12 indicates whether Year 12 completers from 2005, who were no longer undertaking the same course they were previously undertaking in 2011, completed their course.

**Table 12: Course completion status of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were not undertaking the same course from 2011, by 2011 Level of Study, Queensland 2012**

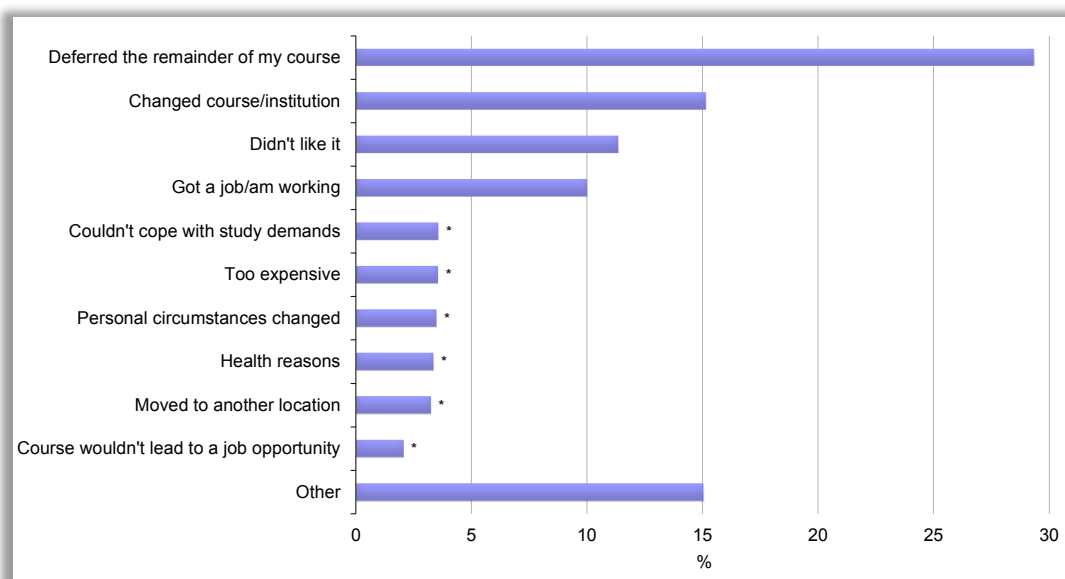
<i>Not undertaking same course<sup>a,b</sup></i>	<b>2011 LEVEL OF STUDY</b>					
	<i>Postgraduate or Bachelor Degree</i>		<i>Campus-based VET</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Course completed	1 802	73.4	1 153	71.4	2 955	72.6
Course not completed	654	26.6	462	28.6	1 116	27.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 456</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 615</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 071</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes apprentices and trainees.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes Year 12 completers where course completion status was not provided.

The main reasons for not completing the course Year 12 completers from 2005 were previously undertaking is presented in Figure 9.

**Figure 9: Main reason of Year 12 completers from 2005 for not completing course being undertaken in 2011, Queensland 2012**



\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.



## Employment

This section examines the employment outcomes for all Year 12 completers from 2005 who were in some form of paid employment, including those who were combining work and study.

In 2012, the *Next Step* Longitudinal study adopted the *Australian and New Zealand Classification of Occupations* (ANZSCO) to collect and report on occupational group data. In order to give an indication of how employment in different occupational groups has changed over the duration of the longitudinal study, Table 13 and Table 14 provide data collected using the two different occupation classifications in 2006 and 2012, respectively. These tables give a general indication of trends only and a direct comparison should not be made.

**Table 13: Occupational group of Year 12 completers from 2005 in employment, Queensland 2006**

<b>Occupational group</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>%</b>
Sales Assistants	7 996	34.9
Food Handlers	3 340	14.6
Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries	1 890	8.2
Waiters	1 270	5.5
Building and Construction Skilled Workers	1 125	4.9
Labourers	952	4.2
Electrical and Electronic Trades	750	3.3
Health, Fitness, Hair and Beauty Workers	744	3.2
Child Care and Education Related Workers	703	3.1
Metal and Engineering Trades	595	2.6
Gardeners, Farmers and Animal Workers	547	2.4
Storepersons	541	2.4
Marketing and Sales Representatives	343	1.5
Engineering and Science Related Workers	341	1.5
Food, Hospitality and Tourism Workers	312	1.4
Factory and Machine Workers	266	1.2
Accounting, Finance and Management	190	0.8
Cleaners	173	0.8
Government and Defence Workers	151	0.7
Metal and Engineering Trades	127	0.6
Media, the Arts and Printing Workers	125	0.5
Drivers and Transport Workers	120	0.5
Computing and IT Workers	82	0.4
Social, Welfare and Security Workers	*38	*0.2
Other	194	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 914</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.



**Table 14: Occupational Sub-Major Group of Year 12 completers from 2005 in employment, Queensland 2012**

<b>Occupation - Sub-Major Group</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>%</b>
Sales Assistants and Salespersons	2 130	8.0
Numerical Clerks	1 975	7.4
Community and Personal Service Workers nfd	1 878	7.0
Personal Assistants and Secretaries	1 756	6.6
Carers and Aides	1 558	5.8
Construction Trades Workers	1 503	5.6
Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers	1 235	4.6
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	1 162	4.3
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	1 065	4.0
Hospitality Workers	1 022	3.8
Education Professionals	830	3.1
Health Professionals	741	2.8
Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals	729	2.7
Protective Service Workers	728	2.7
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	679	2.5
Sales Representatives and Agents	641	2.4
Clerical and Office Support Workers	622	2.3
Other Technicians and Trades Workers	475	1.8
Road and Rail Drivers	471	1.8
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	457	1.7
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	408	1.5
Labourers nfd	398	1.5
Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals	362	1.4
Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists	357	1.3
Factory Process Workers	347	1.3
Storepersons	340	1.3
Specialist Managers	312	1.2
Food Preparation Assistants	214	0.8
Other Clerical and Administrative Workers	213	0.8
Sports and Personal Service Workers	167	0.6
Office Managers and Program Administrators	152	0.6
Food Trades Workers	150	0.6
Health and Welfare Support Workers	128	0.5
Cleaners and Laundry Workers	127	0.5
Machine and Stationary Plant Operators	125	0.5
Other	1 316	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 775</b>	<b>100.0</b>



In addition to the details of occupation, Year 12 completers from 2005 provided details of the industry in which their employment took place. Industry categories are based on the 2006 version of the *Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification* (ANZSIC), which are presented in Appendix 5.

To enable a better comparison of movements between employment industries over the longitudinal study, Table 15 reports the data collected in 2008 (the third wave of the study) and 2012, which both used the same ANZSIC classification. Prior to 2008 the 1993 version of ANZSIC was used to classify industries of employment.

**Table 15: Industry categories of Year 12 completers from 2005 in employment, Queensland 2008 and 2012**

Industry category	YEAR			
	2008		2012	
	no.	%	no.	%
Health Care and Social Assistance	2 344	8.8	3 395	12.7
Construction	3 112	11.6	3 279	12.2
Retail Trade	7 074	26.4	3 196	11.9
Public Administration and Safety	581	2.2	2 194	8.2
Education and Training	801	3.0	2 060	7.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical services	510	1.9	1 956	7.3
Accommodation and Food Services	3 520	13.1	1 947	7.3
Mining	284	1.1	1 493	5.6
Financial and Insurance Services	847	3.2	1 216	4.5
Manufacturing	1 100	4.1	1 028	3.8
Other Services	316	1.2	919	3.4
Arts and Recreation Services	843	3.1	873	3.3
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	548	2.0	831	3.1
Information Media and Telecommunications	1 251	4.7	502	1.9
Administrative and Support Services	911	3.4	479	1.8
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	646	2.4	391	1.5
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	1 040	3.9	366	1.4
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	505	1.9	261	1.0
Wholesale Trade	448	1.7	231	0.9
Other	99	0.4	159	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 781</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26 775</b>	<b>100.0</b>





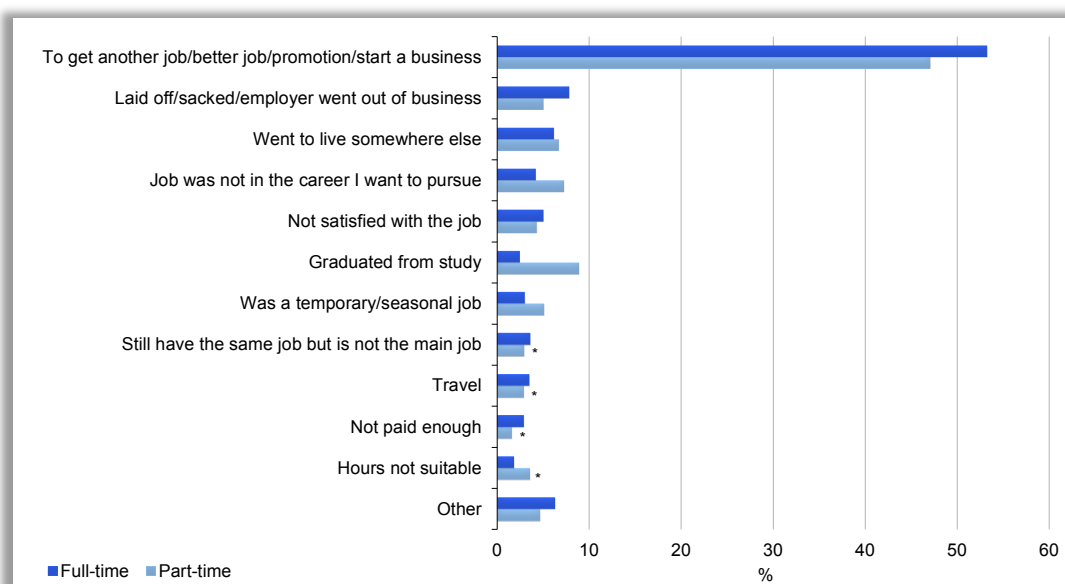
Year 12 completers from 2005 who were working when contacted for the 2011 *Next Step* Longitudinal study were asked to indicate if they were continuing in the same employment when contacted in 2012, which is shown in Table 16.

**Table 16: Employment status of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were working in 2011, by 2011 Work Load, Queensland 2012**

Employment status	2011 WORK LOAD					
	Part-time		Full-time		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Continuing in same employment	3 037	59.8	12 189	72.7	15 226	69.7
Not continuing in same employment	2 044	40.2	4 573	27.3	6 618	30.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 081</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16 762</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21 843</b>	<b>100.0</b>

An examination of the main reasons for not continuing in the same employment given by Year 12 completers from 2005 who were working when contacted for the 2011 *Next Step* Longitudinal study is shown in Figure 10.

**Figure 10: Main reason of Year 12 completers from 2005 for not undertaking same employment from 2011, by 2011 Work Load, Queensland 2012**



\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.



## Apprentices and trainees

Year 12 completers from 2005 who were undertaking an apprenticeship or traineeship when contacted for the 2011 *Next Step* Longitudinal study were asked to indicate if they were continuing in the same apprenticeship or traineeship when contacted in 2012, which is shown in Table 17.

**Table 17: Apprenticeship/traineeship status of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were an apprentice or trainee in 2011, Queensland 2012**

<b>Apprenticeship/traineeship status</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>%</b>
Undertaking same apprenticeship/traineeship	717	40.8
Not undertaking same apprenticeship/traineeship	1 043	59.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 18 displays the main destinations of the young people, who in 2012, were no longer undertaking the apprenticeship or traineeship they were completing in 2011.

**Table 18: Main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were an apprentice/trainee in 2011 no longer undertaking same apprenticeship/traineeship, Queensland 2012**

<b>Main destination</b>	<b>NOT UNDERTAKING THE SAME APPRENTICESHIP/TRAINEEESHIP IN 2012</b>					
	<b>2011 Apprenticeship/ traineeship completed</b>		<b>2011 Apprenticeship/ traineeship not completed</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>no.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>%</b>
Bachelor Degree or higher	*40	*4.9	*25	*11.4	*65	*6.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	*53	*6.5	*31	*14.1	84	8.1
Apprentice or trainee	*54	*6.5	**12	**5.7	*66	*6.3
<b>VET Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>*43</b>	<b>*19.8</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Working						
Working full-time	586	71.1	88	40.5	675	64.7
Working part-time	*37	*4.5	*24	*11.1	*61	*5.9
<b>Working Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>70.6</b>
Seeking work or NILFET	*54	*6.6	*37	*17.2	92	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



## Pathways

### Bachelor Degree

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 11 378 or 36.7 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were undertaking a Bachelor Degree.

Figure 11 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2012.

**Figure 11: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey Bachelor Degree students, Queensland 2012**

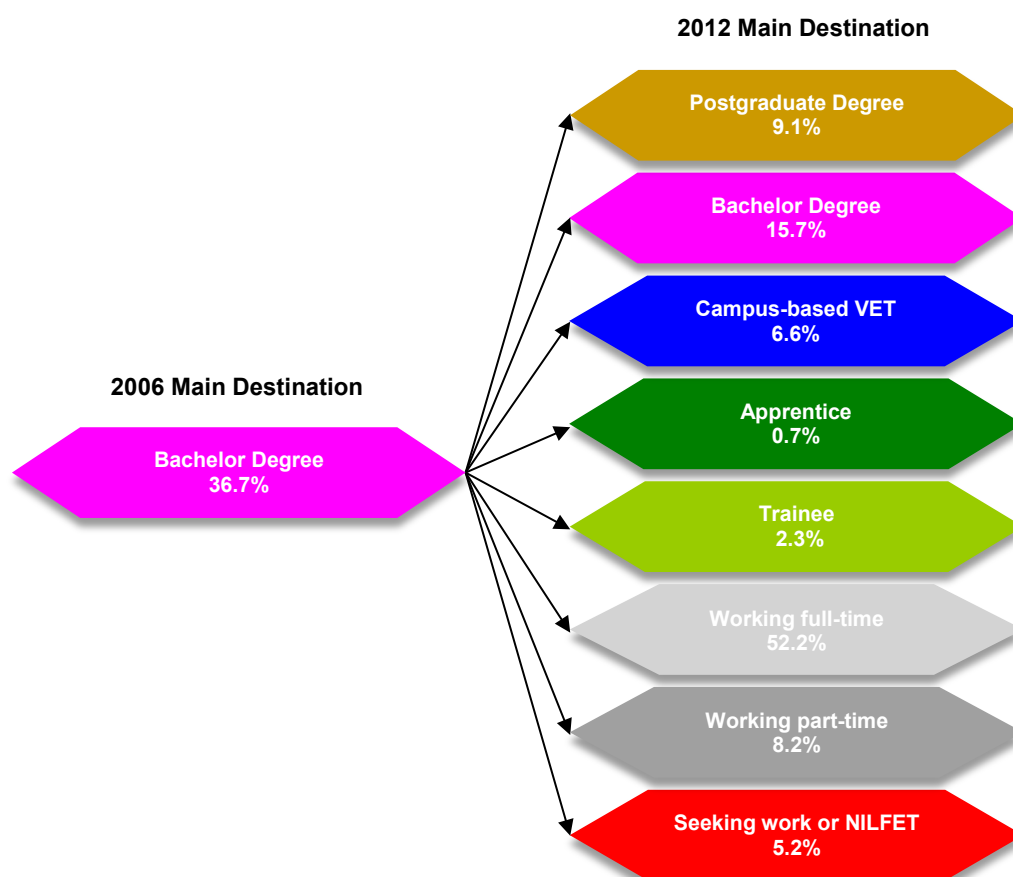




Table 19 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a Bachelor Degree when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

**Table 19: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey Bachelor Degree students, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: BACHELOR DEGREE SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	437	9.0	601	9.2	1 038	9.1
Bachelor Degree	800	16.4	989	15.2	1 789	15.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	268	5.5	482	7.4	750	6.6
Apprentice	*70	*1.4	**15	**0.2	84	0.7
Trainee	144	3.0	114	1.8	258	2.3
VET Total	482	9.9	611	9.4	1 093	9.6
Working						
Working full-time	2 594	53.3	3 344	51.3	5 937	52.2
Working part-time	283	5.8	646	9.9	929	8.2
Working Total	2 877	59.1	3 990	61.3	6 867	60.3
Seeking work or NILFET	268	5.5	323	5.0	591	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 864</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 514</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11 378</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 20 compares the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a Bachelor Degree when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

**Table 20: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey Bachelor Degree students, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: BACHELOR DEGREE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	830	9.4	209	8.0	1 038	9.1
Bachelor Degree	1 471	16.7	318	12.3	1 789	15.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	552	6.3	199	7.7	750	6.6
Apprentice	*45	*0.5	*40	*1.5	84	0.7
Trainee	199	2.3	*60	*2.3	258	2.3
VET Total	795	9.0	298	11.5	1 093	9.6
Working						
Working full-time	4 487	51.1	1 451	55.9	5 937	52.2
Working part-time	720	8.2	209	8.0	929	8.2
Working Total	5 207	59.3	1 659	64.0	6 867	60.3
Seeking work or NILFET	482	5.5	109	4.2	591	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 784</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 594</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11 378</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.



Table 21 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a Bachelor Degree when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

**Table 21: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey Bachelor Degree students, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: BACHELOR DEGREE INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	1 038	9.3	1 038	9.1
Bachelor Degree	*50	*25.6	1 739	15.5	1 789	15.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	*30	*15.4	720	6.4	750	6.6
Apprentice	-	-	84	0.8	84	0.7
Trainee	**5	**2.6	253	2.3	258	2.3
VET Total	*35	*17.9	1 058	9.5	1 093	9.6
Working						
Working full-time	79	41.0	5 858	52.4	5 937	52.2
Working part-time	*25	*12.8	904	8.1	929	8.2
Working Total	104	53.8	6 762	60.5	6 867	60.3
Seeking work or NILFET	**5	**2.6	586	5.2	591	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11 184</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11 378</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 22 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a Bachelor Degree when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 22: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey Bachelor Degree students, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: BACHELOR DEGREE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	99	6.6	258	9.0	298	9.2	383	10.3
Bachelor Degree	288	19.0	442	15.5	492	15.3	552	14.9
VET								
Campus-based VET	89	5.9	134	4.7	238	7.4	288	7.8
Apprentice	**15	**1.0	*40	*1.4	**15	**0.5	**15	**0.4
Trainee	*35	*2.3	99	3.5	*65	*2.0	*60	*1.6
VET Total	139	9.2	273	9.5	318	9.9	363	9.8
Working								
Working full-time	780	51.5	1 446	50.5	1 674	51.9	1 992	53.8
Working part-time	129	8.5	298	10.4	293	9.1	209	5.6
Working Total	909	60.0	1 744	60.9	1 968	61.0	2 201	59.4
Seeking work or NILFET	79	5.2	144	5.0	149	4.6	209	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 515</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 862</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 225</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 707</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

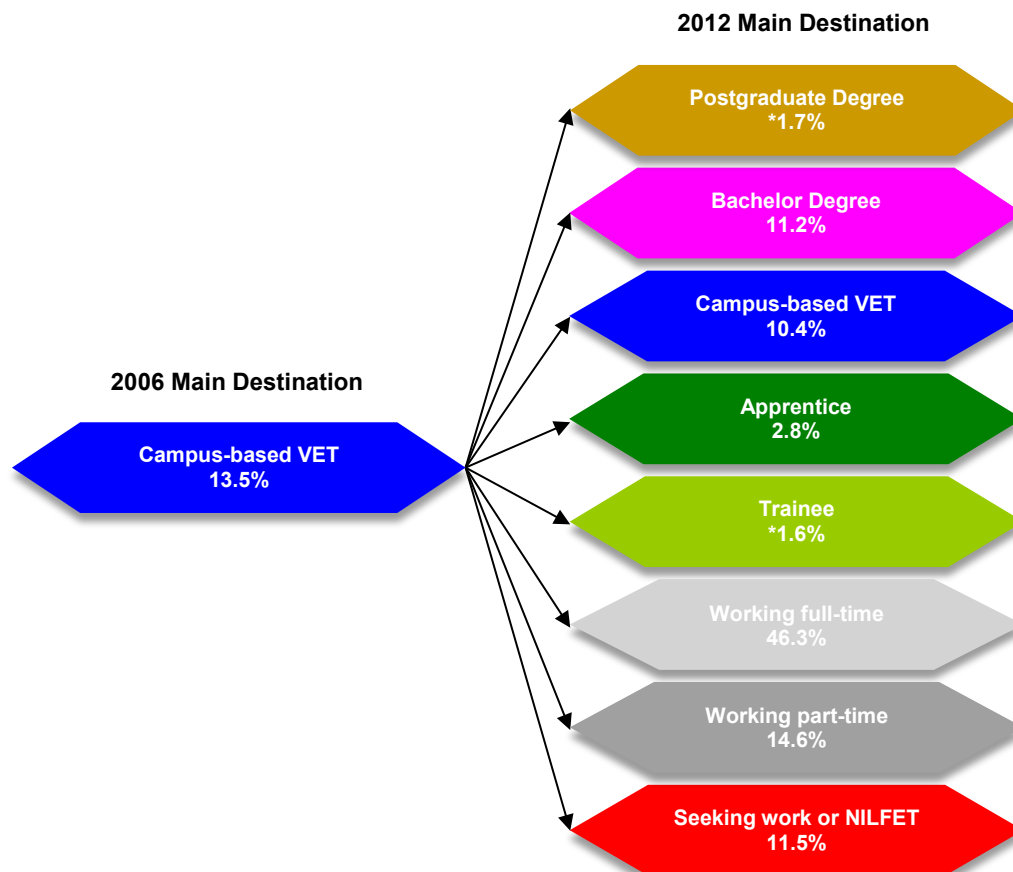


## Campus-based VET

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 4185 or 13.5 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were

undertaking a campus-based VET program. Figure 12 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2012.

**Figure 12: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey campus-based VET students, Queensland 2012**



\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.





Table 23 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a campus-based VET program when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

**Table 23: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey campus-based VET students, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**10	**0.5	*60	*2.7	*71	*1.7
Bachelor Degree	230	11.8	238	10.6	467	11.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	199	10.3	236	10.5	435	10.4
Apprentice	*76	*3.9	*39	*1.7	116	2.8
Trainee	*33	*1.7	*32	*1.4	*65	*1.6
VET Total	309	15.9	307	13.7	616	14.7
Working						
Working full-time	1 027	52.9	909	40.6	1 937	46.3
Working part-time	191	9.8	421	18.8	612	14.6
Working Total	1 219	62.7	1 330	59.3	2 549	60.9
Seeking work or NILFET	176	9.0	306	13.7	482	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 943</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 242</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 185</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 24 compares the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a campus-based VET program when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

**Table 24: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey campus-based VET students, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	*54	*1.7	**17	**1.7	*71	*1.7
Bachelor Degree	395	12.4	*72	*7.2	467	11.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	329	10.3	106	10.6	435	10.4
Apprentice	*74	*2.3	*42	*4.2	116	2.8
Trainee	*60	*1.9	**5	**0.5	*65	*1.6
VET Total	463	14.5	153	15.3	616	14.7
Working						
Working full-time	1 481	46.5	455	45.5	1 937	46.3
Working part-time	448	14.1	165	16.5	612	14.6
Working Total	1 929	60.6	620	62.0	2 549	60.9
Seeking work or NILFET	344	10.8	138	13.8	482	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 184</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 001</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 185</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 25 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a campus-based VET program when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

**Table 25: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey campus-based VET students, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**5	**4.4	*65	*1.6	*71	*1.7
Bachelor Degree	**5	**4.4	462	11.4	467	11.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	**12	**10.7	423	10.4	435	10.4
Apprentice	**5	**4.4	110	2.7	116	2.8
Trainee	**6	**5.0	*60	*1.5	*65	*1.6
VET Total	*23	*20.1	593	14.6	616	14.7
Working						
Working full-time	*51	*43.3	1 886	46.4	1 937	46.3
Working part-time	**10	**8.8	602	14.8	612	14.6
Working Total	*61	*52.0	2 488	61.2	2 549	60.9
Seeking work or NILFET	*22	*19.1	460	11.3	482	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 068</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 185</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 26 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a campus-based VET program when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 26: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey campus-based VET students, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**17	**1.9	*32	*2.6	**5	**0.5	**16	**1.8
Bachelor Degree	*48	*5.3	123	9.9	143	12.9	153	16.9
VET								
Campus-based VET	101	11.2	103	8.3	134	12.1	97	10.7
Apprentice	*22	*2.5	*38	*3.1	*44	*4.0	**11	**1.2
Trainee	**22	**2.4	**11	**0.9	**12	**1.1	**20	**2.3
VET Total	145	16.2	152	12.2	191	17.2	128	14.2
Working								
Working full-time	347	38.6	617	49.6	536	48.2	422	46.5
Working part-time	194	21.6	150	12.0	142	12.8	116	12.8
Working Total	541	60.2	766	61.7	678	61.0	538	59.3
Seeking work or NILFET	148	16.5	169	13.6	94	8.5	*71	*7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

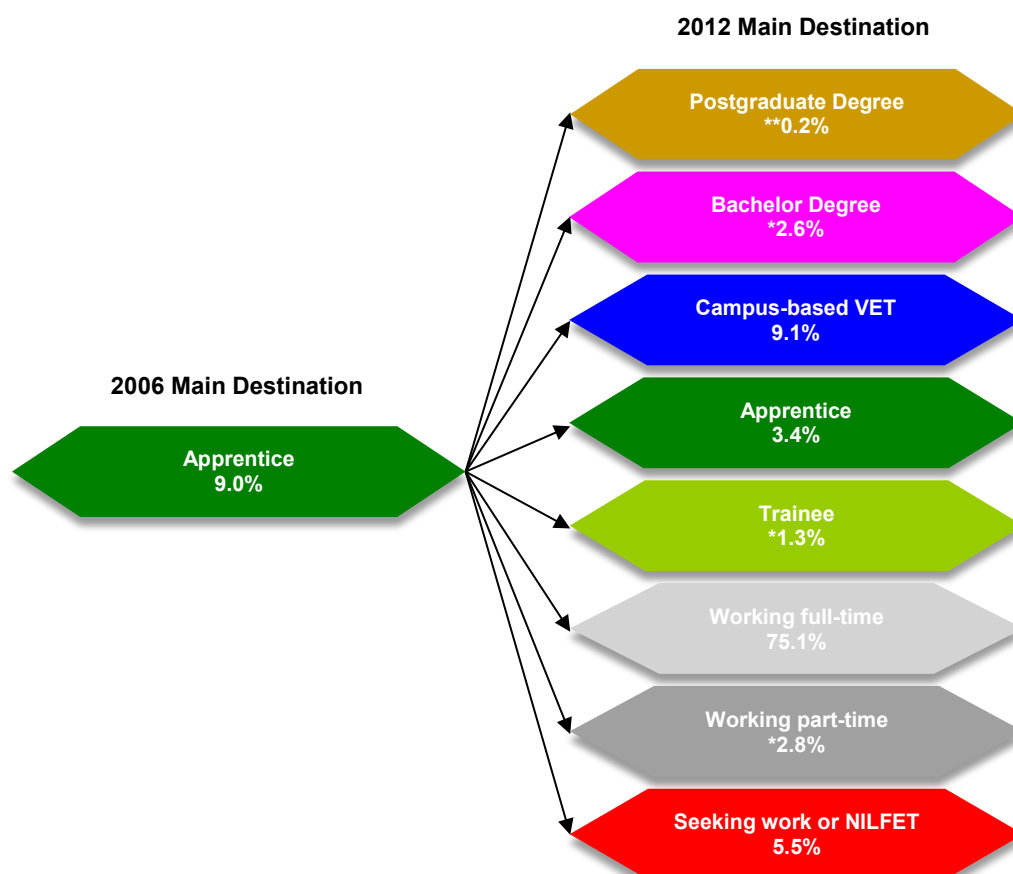


## Apprenticeship

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 2787 or 9.0 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were undertaking an apprenticeship.

Figure 13 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2012.

**Figure 13: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey apprentices, Queensland 2012**



\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 27 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

**Table 27: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey apprentices, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**5	**0.2	-	-	**5	**0.2
Bachelor Degree	*54	*2.2	**18	**6.9	*73	*2.6
VET						
Campus-based VET	218	8.6	*36	*13.8	254	9.1
Apprentice	95	3.8	-	-	95	3.4
Trainee	*36	*1.4	-	-	*36	*1.3
VET Total	350	13.8	*36	*13.8	386	13.8
Working						
Working full-time	1 929	76.4	163	62.1	2 093	75.1
Working part-time	*59	*2.3	**18	**6.9	*77	*2.8
Working Total	1 988	78.8	182	69.0	2 170	77.9
Seeking work or NILFET	127	5.0	*27	*10.3	154	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 524</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 28 compares the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

**Table 28: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey apprentices, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**5	**0.3	-	-	**5	**0.2
Bachelor Degree	*36	*2.2	*36	*3.2	*73	*2.6
VET						
Campus-based VET	150	9.1	104	9.2	254	9.1
Apprentice	*64	*3.8	*32	*2.8	95	3.4
Trainee	*23	*1.4	**14	**1.2	*36	*1.3
VET Total	236	14.3	150	13.2	386	13.8
Working						
Working full-time	1 221	73.9	872	76.8	2 093	75.1
Working part-time	*50	*3.0	*27	*2.4	*77	*2.8
Working Total	1 271	76.9	899	79.2	2 170	77.9
Seeking work or NILFET	104	6.3	*50	*4.4	154	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 652</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Table 29 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

**Table 29: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey apprentices, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**5	**0.2	**5	**0.2
Bachelor Degree	-	-	*73	*2.7	*73	*2.6
VET						
Campus-based VET	-	-	254	9.4	254	9.1
Apprentice	-	-	95	3.5	95	3.4
Trainee	**5	**5.9	*32	*1.2	*36	*1.3
<b>VET Total</b>	<b>**5</b>	<b>**5.9</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Working						
Working full-time	73	94.1	2 020	74.5	2 093	75.1
Working part-time	-	-	*77	*2.8	*77	*2.8
<b>Working Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>2 097</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>2 170</b>	<b>77.9</b>
Seeking work or NILFET	-	-	154	5.7	154	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 710</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 30 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 30: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey apprentices, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**5	**0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelor Degree	**5	**0.7	*32	*3.3	**18	**2.7	**18	**3.7
VET								
Campus-based VET	*59	*9.3	91	9.3	*54	*8.1	*45	*9.2
Apprentice	**18	**2.9	*32	*3.3	**18	**2.7	*27	*5.5
Trainee	**5	**0.7	**5	**0.5	**18	**2.7	**9	**1.8
<b>VET Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Working								
Working full-time	486	76.4	744	76.3	490	72.5	372	75.2
Working part-time	*27	*4.3	**9	**0.9	*36	*5.4	**5	**0.9
<b>Working Total</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>76.1</b>
Seeking work or NILFET	*32	*5.0	*64	*6.5	*41	*6.0	**18	**3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

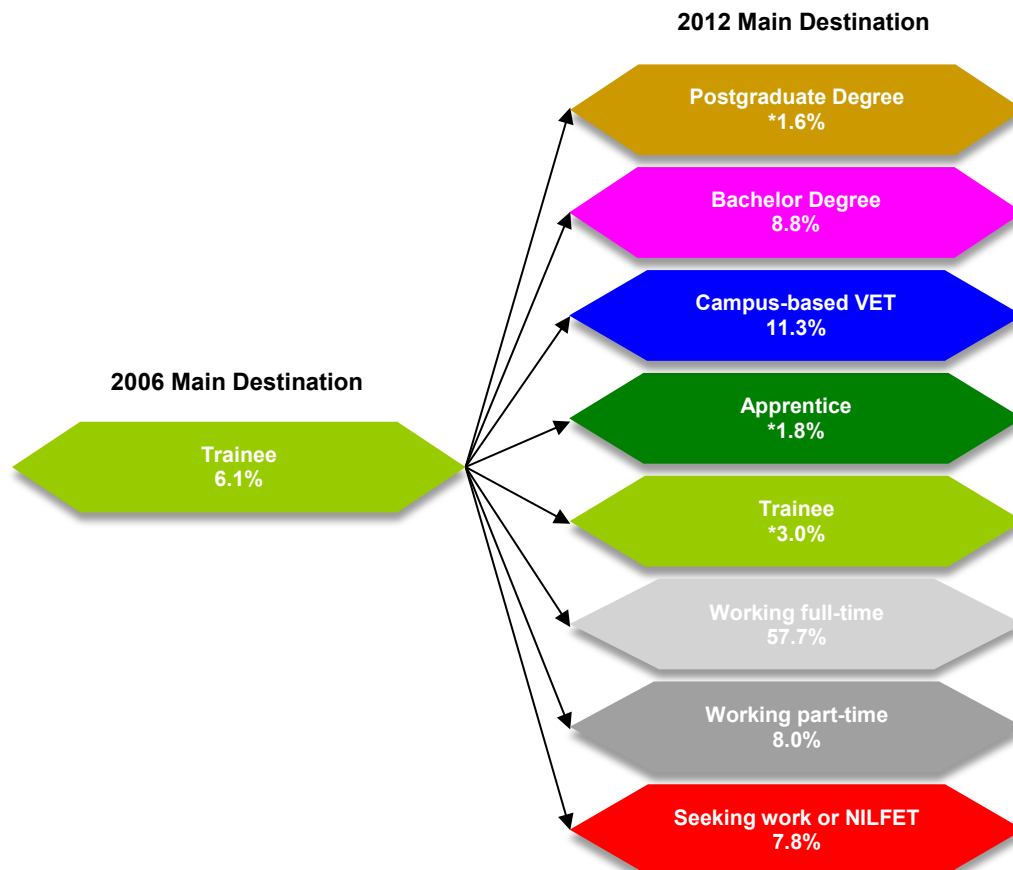


## Traineeship

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 1876 or 6.1 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were undertaking a

traineeship. Figure 14 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2012.

**Figure 14: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey trainees, Queensland 2012**



\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.





Table 31 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

**Table 31: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey trainees, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**10	**1.4	**20	**1.7	*30	*1.6
Bachelor Degree	*50	*7.0	116	10.0	166	8.8
VET						
Campus-based VET	80	11.2	133	11.4	213	11.3
Apprentice	*30	*4.2	**3	**0.3	*33	*1.8
Trainee	*23	*3.3	*33	*2.8	*56	*3.0
VET Total	133	18.7	169	14.5	302	16.1
Working						
Working full-time	455	64.0	628	53.8	1 082	57.7
Working part-time	*37	*5.1	113	9.7	149	8.0
Working Total	491	69.2	740	63.5	1 232	65.7
Seeking work or NILFET	*27	*3.7	120	10.3	146	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 165</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 876</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 32 compares the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

**Table 32: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey trainees, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**10	**1.0	**20	**2.2	*30	*1.6
Bachelor Degree	80	8.2	86	9.6	166	8.8
VET						
Campus-based VET	110	11.2	103	11.4	213	11.3
Apprentice	**20	**2.0	**13	**1.5	*33	*1.8
Trainee	**20	**2.0	*37	*4.1	*56	*3.0
VET Total	149	15.3	153	17.0	302	16.1
Working						
Working full-time	568	58.2	515	57.2	1 082	57.7
Working part-time	100	10.2	*50	*5.5	149	8.0
Working Total	667	68.4	564	62.7	1 232	65.7
Seeking work or NILFET	*70	*7.1	*76	*8.5	146	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 876</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



A small number of young Indigenous people were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey. Due to the small numbers involved a table showing their main destinations in 2012 has been withheld.

Table 33 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 33: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey trainees, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**7	**1.6	**20	**2.8	**3	**0.7	-	-
Bachelor Degree	**20	**4.7	*53	*7.4	*53	*11.3	*40	*15.2
VET								
Campus-based VET	*50	*11.8	83	11.6	*60	*12.7	**20	**7.6
Apprentice	**7	**1.6	**10	**1.4	**10	**2.1	**7	**2.5
Trainee	*23	*5.5	**17	**2.3	**13	**2.8	**3	**1.3
VET Total	80	18.9	110	15.3	83	17.6	*30	*11.4
Working								
Working full-time	246	58.3	415	57.9	262	55.6	156	59.5
Working part-time	*43	*10.2	*53	*7.4	*30	*6.3	*23	*8.9
Working Total	289	68.5	468	65.3	292	62.0	179	68.4
Seeking work or NILFET	*27	*6.3	*66	*9.3	*40	*8.5	**13	**5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

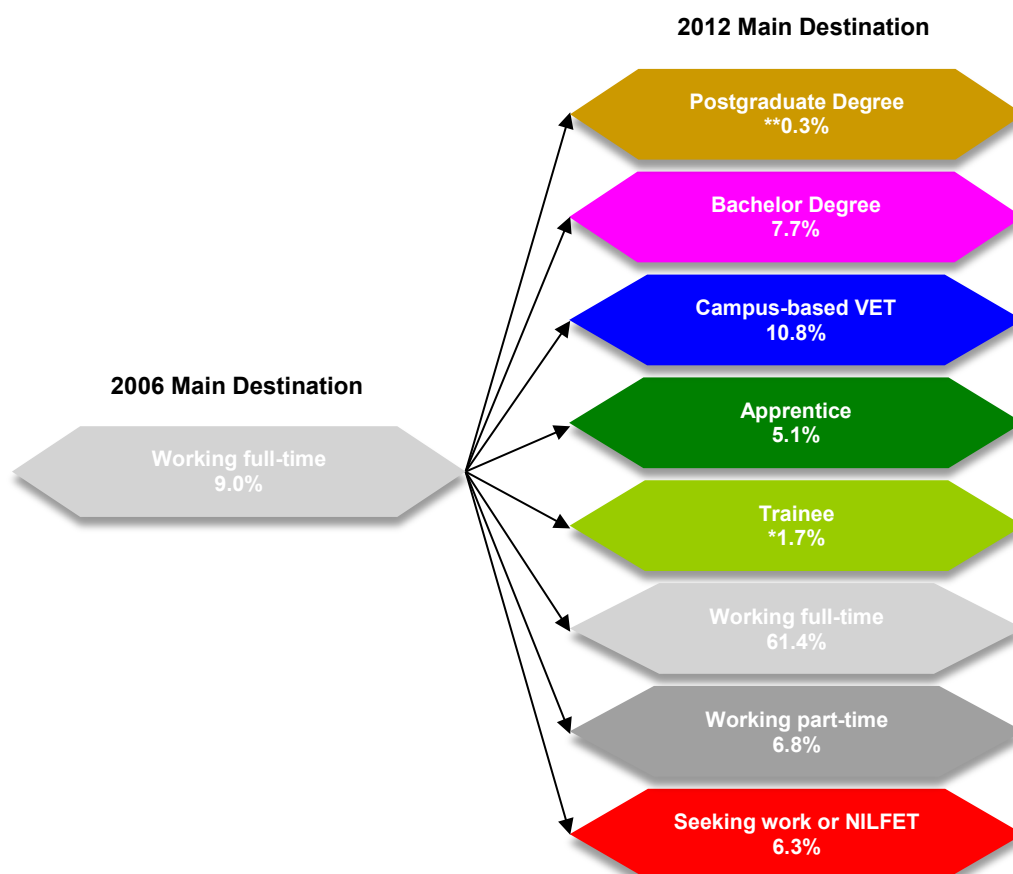


## Full-time work

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 2774 or 9.0 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were working full-time.

Figure 1 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2012.

**Figure 15: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey full-time workers, Queensland 2012**



\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 34 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working full-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

**Table 34: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey full-time workers, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**8	**0.7	**8	**0.3
Bachelor Degree	118	7.3	95	8.2	213	7.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	142	8.8	158	13.6	299	10.8
Apprentice	126	7.8	**16	**1.4	142	5.1
Trainee	*32	*2.0	**16	**1.4	*47	*1.7
VET Total	299	18.5	189	16.3	489	17.6
Working						
Working full-time	1 032	63.9	670	57.8	1 702	61.4
Working part-time	*71	*4.4	118	10.2	189	6.8
Working Total	1 103	68.3	788	68.0	1 891	68.2
Seeking work or NILFET	95	5.9	79	6.8	173	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 615</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 774</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 35 compares the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working full-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

**Table 35: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey full-time workers, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**8	**0.4	-	-	**8	**0.3
Bachelor Degree	134	7.5	79	8.0	213	7.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	205	11.5	95	9.6	299	10.8
Apprentice	79	4.4	*63	*6.4	142	5.1
Trainee	**8	**0.4	*39	*4.0	*47	*1.7
VET Total	292	16.3	197	20.0	489	17.6
Working						
Working full-time	1 135	63.4	567	57.6	1 702	61.4
Working part-time	126	7.0	*63	*6.4	189	6.8
Working Total	1 261	70.5	630	64.0	1 891	68.2
Seeking work or NILFET	95	5.3	79	8.0	173	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 774</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Table 36 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working full-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

**Table 36: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey full-time workers, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**8	**8.3	-	-	**8	**0.3
Bachelor Degree	-	-	213	7.9	213	7.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	-	-	299	11.2	299	10.8
Apprentice	-	-	142	5.3	142	5.1
Trainee	**8	**8.3	*39	*1.5	*47	*1.7
VET Total	**8	**8.3	481	17.9	489	17.6
Working						
Working full-time	*47	*50.0	1 655	61.8	1 702	61.4
Working part-time	*24	*25.0	165	6.2	189	6.8
Working Total	71	75.0	1 820	67.9	1 891	68.2
Seeking work or NILFET	**8	**8.3	165	6.2	173	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 679</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 774</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 37 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working full-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 37: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey full-time workers, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**8	**0.8	-	-	-	-
Bachelor Degree	*32	*4.9	102	10.6	*47	*5.9	*32	*9.1
VET								
Campus-based VET	*47	*7.4	95	9.8	134	16.8	*24	*6.8
Apprentice	*39	*6.2	*32	*3.3	*55	*6.9	**16	**4.5
Trainee	**8	**1.2	*39	*4.1	-	-	-	-
VET Total	95	14.8	165	17.1	189	23.8	*39	*11.4
Working								
Working full-time	433	67.9	583	60.2	465	58.4	205	59.1
Working part-time	*32	*4.9	*55	*5.7	*47	*5.9	*47	*13.6
Working Total	465	72.8	638	65.9	512	64.4	252	72.7
Seeking work or NILFET	*47	*7.4	*55	*5.7	*47	*5.9	*24	*6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

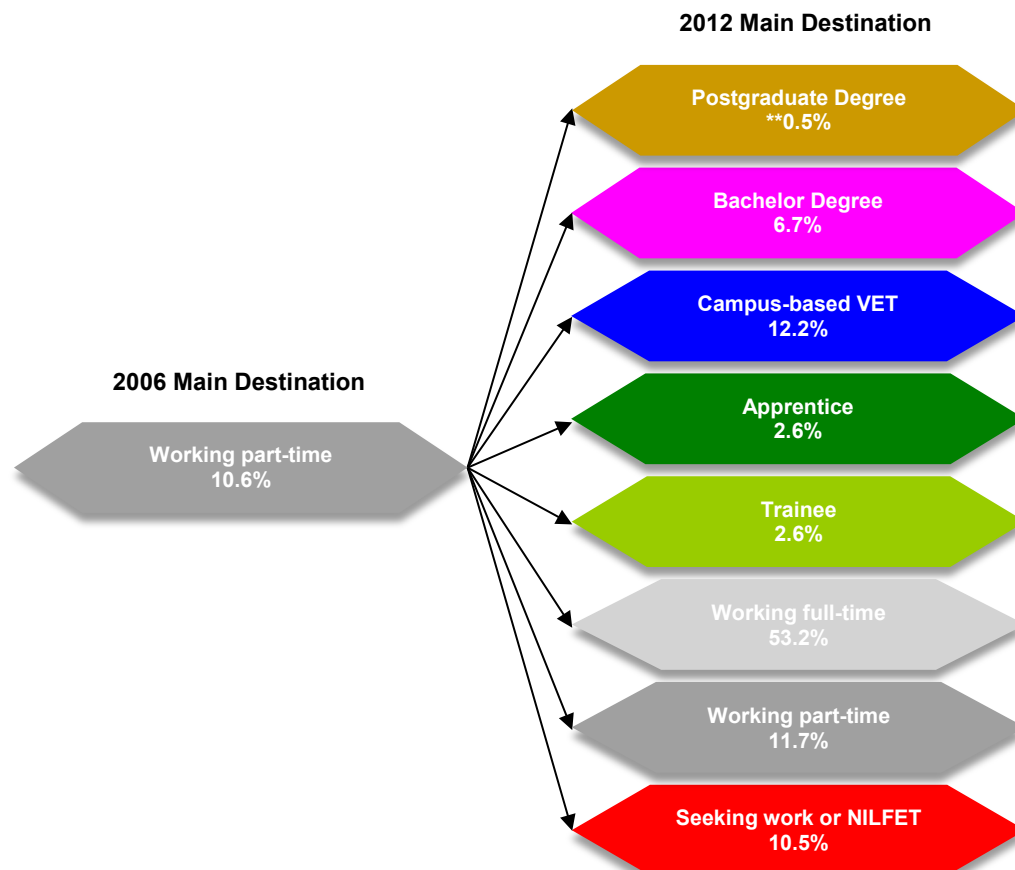


## Part-time work

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 3293 or 10.6 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were working part-time.

Figure 16 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2012.

**Figure 16: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey part-time workers, Queensland 2012**



\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.





Table 38 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working part-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

**Table 38: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey part-time workers, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**16	**1.0	**16	**0.5
Bachelor Degree	157	9.3	*63	*3.9	220	6.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	126	7.4	275	17.2	401	12.2
Apprentice	86	5.1	-	-	86	2.6
Trainee	*31	*1.9	*55	*3.4	86	2.6
VET Total	244	14.4	330	20.6	574	17.4
Working						
Working full-time	967	57.2	786	49.0	1 752	53.2
Working part-time	196	11.6	189	11.8	385	11.7
Working Total	1 163	68.8	974	60.8	2 137	64.9
Seeking work or NILFET	126	7.4	220	13.7	346	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 603</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 293</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 39 compares the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working part-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

**Table 39: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey part-time workers, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**16	**0.7	-	-	**16	**0.5
Bachelor Degree	157	7.0	*63	*6.0	220	6.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	283	12.6	118	11.2	401	12.2
Apprentice	*63	*2.8	*24	*2.2	86	2.6
Trainee	*47	*2.1	*39	*3.7	86	2.6
VET Total	393	17.5	181	17.2	574	17.4
Working						
Working full-time	1 194	53.3	558	53.0	1 752	53.2
Working part-time	275	12.3	110	10.4	385	11.7
Working Total	1 470	65.6	668	63.4	2 137	64.9
Seeking work or NILFET	204	9.1	141	13.4	346	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 293</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Table 40 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working part-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

**Table 40: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey part-time workers, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**16	**0.5	**16	**0.5
Bachelor Degree	**16	**7.1	204	6.6	220	6.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	*55	*25.0	346	11.3	401	12.2
Apprentice	**8	**3.6	79	2.6	86	2.6
Trainee	**8	**3.6	79	2.6	86	2.6
VET Total	71	32.1	503	16.4	574	17.4
Working						
Working full-time	79	35.7	1 674	54.5	1 752	53.2
Working part-time	*24	*10.7	361	11.8	385	11.7
Working Total	102	46.4	2 035	66.2	2 137	64.9
Seeking work or NILFET	*31	*14.3	314	10.2	346	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 073</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 293</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 41 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working part-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 41: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey part-time workers, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	-	-	**8	**0.9	**8	**1.5
Bachelor Degree	*39	*5.2	94	8.1	*31	*3.7	*55	*10.3
VET								
Campus-based VET	86	11.5	94	8.1	126	15.0	94	17.6
Apprentice	**16	**2.1	*31	*2.7	**16	**1.9	*24	*4.4
Trainee	*31	*4.2	*24	*2.0	*24	*2.8	**8	**1.5
VET Total	134	17.7	149	12.8	165	19.6	126	23.5
Working								
Working full-time	401	53.1	652	56.1	432	51.4	267	50.0
Working part-time	94	12.5	157	13.5	94	11.2	*39	*7.4
Working Total	495	65.6	809	69.6	527	62.6	306	57.4
Seeking work or NILFET	86	11.5	110	9.5	110	13.1	*39	*7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 163</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

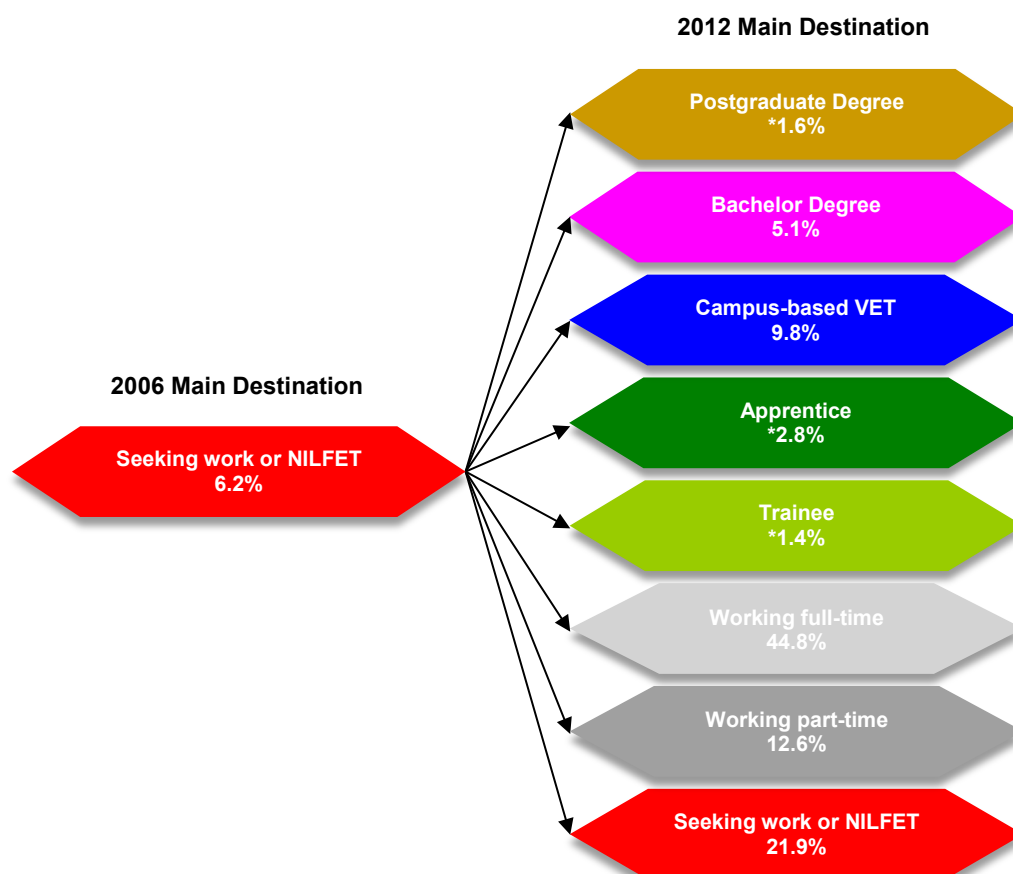


## Seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 1918 or 6.2 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were seeking work or

not in the labour force, education or training. Figure 17 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2012.

**Figure 17: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, Queensland 2012**



\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.



Table 42 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

**Table 42: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**12	**1.1	**18	**2.4	*31	*1.6
Bachelor Degree	*37	*3.2	*61	*8.1	98	5.1
VET						
Campus-based VET	109	9.4	79	10.4	188	9.8
Apprentice	*42	*3.6	**12	**1.6	*54	*2.8
Trainee	**21	**1.8	**6	**0.8	*27	*1.4
VET Total	172	14.8	97	12.9	269	14.0
Working						
Working full-time	619	53.2	240	31.8	859	44.8
Working part-time	133	11.4	109	14.5	242	12.6
Working Total	751	64.6	350	46.3	1 101	57.4
Seeking work or NILFET	191	16.4	229	30.3	419	21.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 163</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 918</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 43 compares the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

**Table 43: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	*28	*2.1	**3	**0.5	*31	*1.6
Bachelor Degree	*70	*5.2	*27	*4.8	98	5.1
VET						
Campus-based VET	124	9.2	*65	*11.4	188	9.8
Apprentice	*39	*2.9	**15	**2.7	*54	*2.8
Trainee	**15	**1.1	**12	**2.1	*27	*1.4
VET Total	177	13.1	92	16.2	269	14.0
Working						
Working full-time	633	46.9	226	39.8	859	44.8
Working part-time	172	12.8	*70	*12.3	242	12.6
Working Total	805	59.6	296	52.1	1 101	57.4
Seeking work or NILFET	270	20.0	150	26.4	419	21.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 918</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



A small number of young Indigenous people were seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey. Due to the small numbers involved a table showing their main destinations in 2012 has been withheld.

Table 44 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 44: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**6	**1.2	**12	**1.9	**9	**1.8	-	-
Bachelor Degree	**6	**1.2	*42	*6.4	*31	*6.2	**19	**7.2
VET								
Campus-based VET	*56	*11.4	*65	*9.9	*43	*8.6	*25	*9.4
Apprentice	**12	**2.5	**21	**3.3	**18	**3.6	**3	**1.1
Trainee	**12	**2.4	**9	**1.4	-	-	**6	**2.2
VET Total	80	16.3	95	14.5	*60	*12.2	*34	*12.7
Working								
Working full-time	189	38.3	291	44.6	252	50.8	120	45.4
Working part-time	*51	*10.3	83	12.7	*62	*12.4	*47	*17.7
Working Total	240	48.6	374	57.3	314	63.2	167	63.1
Seeking work or NILFET	162	32.7	130	19.9	83	16.7	*45	*17.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

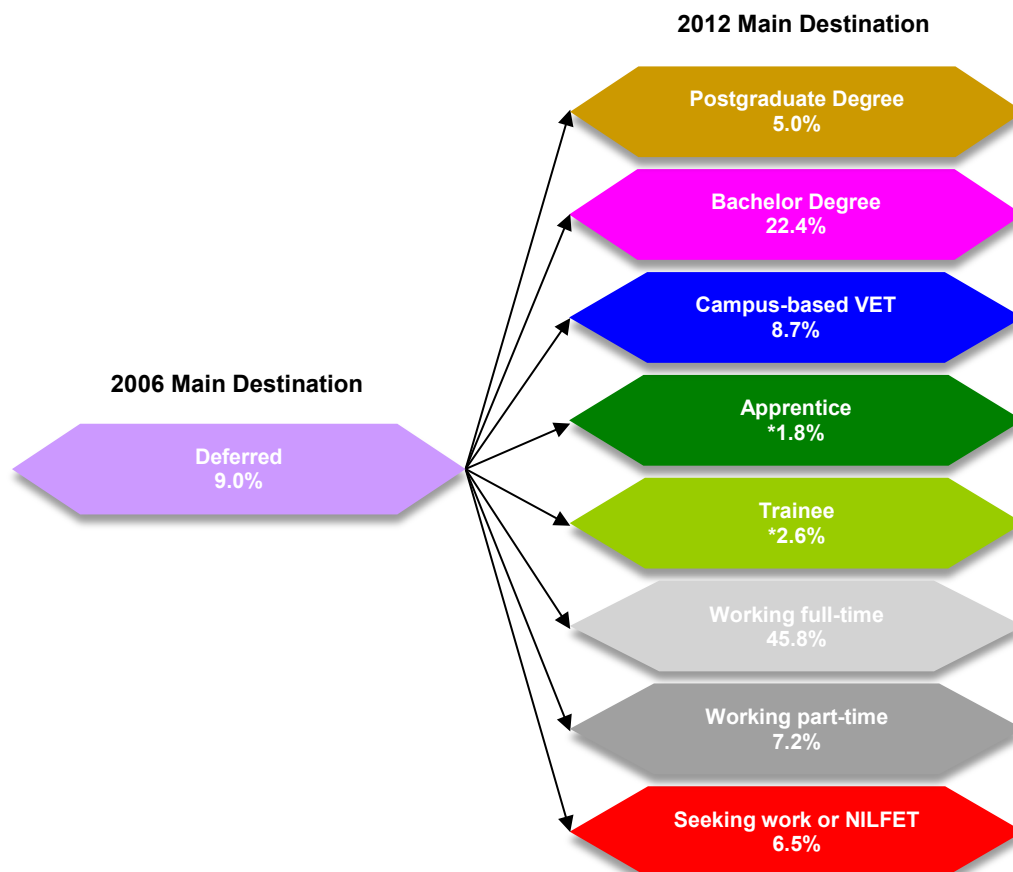


## Deferred

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 2778 or 9.0 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 deferred university

study in 2006. Figure 18 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2012.

**Figure 18: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey deferrers, Queensland 2012**



\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.





Table 45 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who had deferred university study when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

**Table 45: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey deferrers, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: DEFERRED SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	*48	*3.9	89	5.8	138	5.0
Bachelor Degree	233	18.8	389	25.3	622	22.4
VET						
Campus-based VET	116	9.3	126	8.2	241	8.7
Apprentice	*37	*3.0	**14	**0.9	*51	*1.8
Trainee	*22	*1.8	*51	*3.3	*73	*2.6
VET Total	175	14.2	190	12.3	365	13.2
Working						
Working full-time	626	50.5	646	42.0	1 273	45.8
Working part-time	82	6.6	118	7.7	200	7.2
Working Total	708	57.1	765	49.7	1 473	53.0
Seeking work or NILFET	*75	*6.0	106	6.9	181	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 239</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 778</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 46 compares the main destinations in 2012 of young people who had deferred university study when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

**Table 46: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey deferrers, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: DEFERRED SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	98	6.1	*39	*3.4	138	5.0
Bachelor Degree	342	21.2	280	23.9	622	22.4
VET						
Campus-based VET	119	7.4	123	10.5	241	8.7
Apprentice	*40	*2.5	**11	**0.9	*51	*1.8
Trainee	*49	*3.1	*24	*2.0	*73	*2.6
VET Total	208	13.0	157	13.4	365	13.2
Working						
Working full-time	717	44.6	556	47.5	1 273	45.8
Working part-time	128	7.9	*72	*6.2	200	7.2
Working Total	845	52.5	628	53.7	1 473	53.0
Seeking work or NILFET	116	7.2	*65	*5.6	181	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 609</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 778</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



A small number of young Indigenous people had deferred university study when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey. Due to the small numbers involved a table showing their main destinations in 2012 has been withheld.

Table 47 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who had deferred university study when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 47: Main destination of 2006 *Next Step* survey deferrers, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: DEFERRED SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**11	**2.5	*65	*7.7	*27	*3.6	*35	*5.1
Bachelor Degree	*50	*11.5	205	24.3	175	23.4	176	25.7
VET								
Campus-based VET	*58	*13.3	*54	*6.4	86	11.5	*43	*6.3
Apprentice	-	-	**6	**0.7	**14	**1.8	*31	*4.6
Trainee	**8	**1.8	*24	*2.8	**19	**2.6	*22	*3.2
VET Total	*66	*15.1	83	9.9	119	16.0	97	14.1
Working								
Working full-time	229	52.3	384	45.5	313	41.8	308	44.9
Working part-time	*35	*8.0	*55	*6.6	*57	*7.6	*53	*7.7
Working Total	264	60.4	439	52.0	369	49.4	362	52.6
Seeking work or NILFET	*46	*10.6	*52	*6.2	*57	*7.6	**17	**2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



## Technical note

### Survey methodology

The 2012 *Next Step* Longitudinal study was conducted by the Department of Education, Training and Employment through the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO), in accordance with the privacy provisions of the *Statistical Returns Act 1896* (Qld).

A sample of 6655 young people, who had completed Year 12 in Queensland in 2005 and participated in the 2006 *Next Step* survey, agreed to participate in the *Next Step* Longitudinal study in 2012.

Responses were collected via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The average time to complete the survey was six and a half minutes.

### Reliability of the estimates

The figures contained in this report are estimates based on a sample of 6056 young people who completed Year 12 in Queensland in 2005 and responded to the survey between October and November 2012.

For comparability purposes figures for previous years in this report have been derived using the 2012 sample of young people. Subsequently discrepancies may occur with previously published data.

The figures in this report are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

### Sampling error

Sampling error occurs because a sample of observations from the population is selected and not the entire population. If several different samples are selected from a population, the estimate derived from each sample is likely to be different. Sampling error

reflects the difference between an estimate derived from a sample survey and the true value that would be obtained if the whole target population were surveyed, using the same questionnaires and procedures.

### Estimates of sampling error

Sampling error is usually expressed as a standard error or a relative standard error.

#### Standard error

The standard error (SE) of an estimate is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the estimate. If the sample size is large enough, the distribution will be approximately normal. In a normal distribution there is approximately a 67 per cent chance that the sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure which would have been obtained if all Year 12 completers from 2005 had been included in the survey. There is approximately a 95 per cent chance that the difference will be less than two SEs.

Appendices 1 and 2 give approximate SEs for this survey, for general application to estimates on the number of young people. These figures will not give a precise measure of the SE of a particular estimate, but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

The following is an example of the calculation and use of standard errors from Appendix 1. An estimated 400 young people from South East Queensland were undertaking a Traineeship when contacted in 2012. Using the table of standard errors, this estimate of 400 has an SE of approximately 43.

Thus the figure of 400 from Appendix 1 means there is a 95 per cent chance that the number lies between  $(400 - 1.96 \times 43)$  and  $(400 + 1.96 \times 43)$ , that is, in the range 316 to 484.



### Relative standard error

A standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate is known as the 'relative standard error' (RSE). For example, if an estimate of 500 persons (from Appendix 1) has a standard error of 47 then the estimate has a relative standard error of 9.4 per cent ( $47 \div 500 \times 100 = 9.4\%$ ). The RSE is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

The size of the SE increases with the level of the estimate, so the larger the size of the estimate, the larger the SE. However, it should be noted that as the sampling estimate increases in size, the smaller the SE will be in percentage terms that is, RSE. Thus, estimates derived from a larger sample will be relatively more reliable than estimates derived from a smaller sample.

Estimates with large RSEs should be treated with caution. In this report, estimates with an RSE between 25 per cent and 50 per cent have been indicated by an asterisk (\*). Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent have been indicated by a double asterisk (\*\*).

### Statistical significance

Care should be taken when comparing estimates within this report. Consideration needs to be given to estimates that appear significantly different to their respective RSEs to determine whether there really is a statistically significant difference. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates ( $x - y$ ) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x - y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics of sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

Percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates of the same type (such as proportions) are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator (x) and the denominator (y). The following formula calculates the RSE of a percentage:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

### Non-sampling error

Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing of the data. These errors can occur whether the figures are derived from a sample survey or a census. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

Responses to this survey were collected via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). In some circumstances, the methodology allowed for responses to be provided by a proxy. Allowable proxies included parents, siblings and other household members able to respond on behalf of the respondent. Proxy responses represented 28.2 per cent of all responses. It is possible that some answers supplied by proxies may be different to what would have been stated by the young persons themselves. Therefore, it should be noted that although it is estimated this error is small, its impact has not been quantified.



### Response rate

There were 6655 Year 12 completers from 2005 on the survey frame who agreed to be contacted again in 2012. Of these, 6056 responded to the survey representing a response rate of 91.0 per cent.

### Data editing

Data editing was performed throughout data entry and after the survey closed. Examples of data editing include checking the data for invalid entries (e.g. entries which were out of range), as well as checking the accuracy of data which was manually entered.

### Effects of rounding

Estimates in this report have been rounded and so discrepancies may occur between the sum of component items and their totals.







## Appendices

### Appendix 1 – Standard errors of estimate, Year 12 completers from 2005, 2012

Size of Estimate (no. of persons)	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit
30	12	41.4	6	54
50	16	31.7	19	81
100	22	22.0	57	143
200	31	15.4	139	261
300	38	12.5	227	373
400	43	10.7	316	484
500	47	9.4	408	592
600	51	8.5	501	699
700	54	7.7	594	806
800	58	7.2	688	912
900	60	6.7	782	1 018
1 000	63	6.3	876	1 124
2 000	84	4.2	1 834	2 166
3 000	96	3.2	2 809	3 191
4 000	104	2.6	3 793	4 207
5 000	110	2.2	4 782	5 218
6 000	114	1.9	5 773	6 227
7 000	119	1.7	6 766	7 234
8 000	120	1.5	7 761	8 239
9 000	126	1.4	8 757	9 243
10 000	130	1.3	9 753	10 247
15 000	135	0.9	14 743	15 257
20 000	140	0.7	19 739	20 261
25 000	125	0.5	24 738	25 262

Estimates with a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution and are indicated by an asterisk (\*) throughout this report.

Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are indicated by a double asterisk (\*\*) throughout this report.





## Appendix 2 – Standard errors of estimate, Indigenous Year 12 completers from 2005, 2012

Size of Estimate (no. of persons)	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit
20	10	50.1	0	40
40	13	32.6	14	66
60	16	26.5	29	91
80	19	23.3	43	117
100	21	21.3	58	142
150	27	18.3	96	204
200	31	15.4	140	260
250	32	12.7	188	312
300	32	10.6	238	362
350	31	8.9	289	411
400	30	7.6	340	460
450	29	6.5	393	507
500	28	5.6	445	555
550	27	4.9	497	603
600	26	4.3	550	650
700	23	3.3	655	745

Estimates with a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution and are indicated by an asterisk (\*) throughout this report.

Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are indicated by a double asterisk (\*\*) throughout this report.



## Appendix 3 – Main destination categorisation

### Education and Training – Higher Education

<b>Postgraduate Degree<sup>a</sup></b>	Studying at Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma, Master Degree or Doctoral Degree level.
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<b>Bachelor Degree<sup>a</sup></b>	Studying at Bachelor Degree level (including Honours).
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### Education and Training - VET categories

<b>VET Cert IV+<sup>a</sup></b>	Studying at Certificate IV, Diploma, Advanced Diploma or Associate Degree level (excluding apprentices and trainees).
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<b>VET Cert III<sup>a</sup></b>	Studying at Certificate III level (excluding apprentices and trainees).
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<b>VET Cert I-II/other<sup>a</sup></b>	Studying at Certificate I or II level (excluding apprentices and trainees). This category also includes students in an unspecified VET course, or in other basic courses (e.g. short courses) and with an unknown course level.
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<b>Apprentice</b>	Employment-based apprenticeship.
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<b>Trainee</b>	Employment-based traineeship.
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### Employment

<b>Working full-time</b>	Working full-time (35 hours or more a week) and not in an education or training destination. This includes people with multiple part-time or casual jobs that total 35 hours or more.
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<b>Working part-time</b>	Working part-time or casual (less than 35 hours a week) and not in an education or training destination.
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<b>Seeking work</b>	Looking for work and not in an education or training destination.
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### Not in Education, Training or Employment

<b>NILFET</b>	Not in education or training, not working and not seeking work.
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<sup>a</sup> Some respondents may also be in the labour market.



## Appendix 4 – Field of study categories

Field of Study <sup>a</sup>	Examples
<b>Natural and Physical Sciences</b>	Science, Applied Science, Laboratory Technology, Biomedical Science, Forensic Science
<b>Information Technology</b>	Information Technology, Network Engineering, Software Design, Web Design
<b>Engineering and Related Technologies</b>	Engineering, Automotive Mechanics, Electro Technology, Refrigeration, Aviation, Electrical Apprenticeship
<b>Architecture and Building</b>	Building, Architecture, Carpentry, Interior Design, Regional and Urban Planning, Surveying
<b>Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies</b>	Horticulture, Land Management, Environmental Science, Agricultural Science, Marine Studies
<b>Health</b>	Nursing, Sport Science, Occupational Therapy, Medicine, Pharmacy, Fitness, Physiotherapy
<b>Education</b>	Primary Education, Secondary Education, Learning Management, Early Childhood Education
<b>Management and Commerce</b>	Business, Accounting, Business Management, Commerce, Tourism, Real Estate, Marketing
<b>Society and Culture</b>	Law, Arts, Youth Work, Journalism, Social Science, Psychology, Social Work
<b>Creative Arts</b>	Fine Arts, Visual Arts, Music, Multimedia, Graphic Design, Performing Arts, Photography
<b>Food, Hospitality and Personal Services</b>	Hospitality, Hotel Management, Hairdressing, Kitchen Operations, Commercial Cookery
<b>Mixed Field Programs</b>	Adult Tertiary Preparation, Creative Industries, Vocational Skills Development, Bridging Courses
<b>Double Field of Study</b>	University students undertaking double degrees (e.g. Business/Laws)

<sup>a</sup> Field of study categories based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ABS cat. no. 1272.0).



## Appendix 5 – Industry categories

Industry category <sup>a</sup>	Examples of occupations in this industry
<b>Retail Trade</b>	Sales Assistant, Cashier, Storeperson, Retail Trainee, Shelf Filler, Pharmacy Assistant, Console Operator
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>	Waiter, Bartender, Kitchen Hand, Pizza Maker, Apprentice Chef, Fast Food Server, Hotel Receptionist
<b>Construction</b>	Labourer, Apprentice (Carpenter, Tiler, Bricklayer, Painter, Plumber, Plasterer, Roofer), Trades Assistant
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Factory Hand, Apprentice (Joiner, Fitter, Boilermaker, Cabinet Maker), Labourer, Machine Operator
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	Dental Assistant, Personal Carer, Child Care Assistant, Nanny, Medical Receptionist, Nursing Assistant
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	Fruit Picker, Packer, Farm, Station Hand, Nursery Assistant, Market Gardener, Deck Hand
<b>Education and Training</b>	Teacher Aide, Tutor, Swimming Instructor, Music Teacher, Administration Assistant, Sports Coach, Library Assistant
<b>Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services</b>	Apprentice (Electrician, Linesman, Plumber, Refrigeration Mechanic), Garbage Truck Driver
<b>Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services</b>	Sales Trainee, Office Assistant, Trainee Property Manager, Receptionist, Video Store Clerk
<b>Information Media and Telecommunications</b>	Cinema Attendant, Cadet Journalist, Library Assistant, Telecommunications Trainee, Data Entry Clerk
<b>Transport, Postal and Warehousing</b>	Courier, Customs Clerk, Furniture Removalist, Ticket Inspector, Flight Attendant, Mail Sorter, Transport Officer
<b>Financial and Insurance Services</b>	Bank Teller, Administrative Assistant, Accounts Clerk, Loans Processor, Trainee Accountant, Customer Service Operator
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	Warehouse Clerk, Storeperson, Driver, Packer, Factory Hand, Labourer, Cleaner
<b>Public Administration and Safety</b>	Defence Cadet, Administrative Officer, Soldier, Trainee Firefighter, Police Cadet, Locksmith
<b>Administrative and Support Services</b>	Call Centre Operator, Gardener, Trainee Travel Agent, Cleaner, Office Assistant, Telemarketer
<b>Mining</b>	Apprentice (Fitter, Electrician, Boilermaker), Plant Operator, Drillers Assistant, Laboratory Assistant, Office Assistant
<b>Arts and Recreation Services</b>	Fitness Instructor, Theatre Attendant, Netball Umpire, Theme Park Host, Lifeguard, Museum Attendant
<b>Professional, Scientific and Technical Services</b>	Laboratory Assistant, Trainee Draftsperson, Software Technician, IT Trainee
<b>Other Services</b>	Apprentice (Mechanic, Panel Beater, Hairdresser), Parking Attendant, Trainee Beautician, Photo Lab Assistant

<sup>a</sup> Industry categories based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).



## Appendix 6 – Statistical Area Level 4 – Queensland, ABS, 2011

